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Daily Report
East Asia

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U.S., SRV Given Ultimatum on Refugee Issue

HK1905023490 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 19 May 90 p 1

[From Fiona Macmahon in Manila]

[Text] The United States and Vietnam have been given six weeks to accept forced repatriation of boat people or accept responsibility for the consequences.

Pressure on the issue has been building since the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA) was signed in June last year and it came to a head at the working level Steering Committee meeting in Manila yesterday. The first asylum countries, including Hong Kong, demanded to be able to proceed with forced repatriation from July 1. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) says it supports the need to resolve the question of mandatory repatriation, and a full steering committee meeting has been tentatively set for June 26 and 27 in Geneva.

The majority of the delegates in Manila agreed that people found not to be genuine refugees "have to be returned to their country of origin in accordance with international practice reflecting the responsibilities of states towards their own citizens, in safety and dignity under international monitoring arrangements". However, U.S. delegation leader, Mr Allan Jury, said his country's final decision would have to be made at the highest level—by the President and the secretary of state.

Mr Jury said the first asylum countries had presented the clearest and most unified stand on the question of mandatory repatriation at the meeting and would "certainly make people in Washington think". "We will listen very seriously, but at the same time our objections are very strongly held. It is difficult to predict the outcome," he added.

Mr Jury conceded that the ball was very much in America's court but said: "On questions of principle, countries were some times prepared to stand in a difficult corner." Delegates have also been pressing the U.S. to agree to disagree if they cannot accept forced repatriation. But Mr Jury said he believed there was a reluctance to acquiesce to behaviour that runs counter to principle.

The alternative plan of having a regional holding centre for boat people is regarded by most countries as having little viability or simply sidestepping the issue.

The Vietnamese Government was represented by their ambassador to Manila, Mr Hoang Manh Tu, who refused to comment on the united front presented by regional delegates.

The U.S. and Vietnamese say their opposition to forced repatriation is based on humanitarian principles.

The leader of the British-Hong Kong delegation, mr David Colvin, head of the Foreign Office South-East Asia Department, said his Government had achieved its objectives in Manila. "We have successfully isolated the Vietnamese and Americans," he said, adding that opposition to forced repatriation could "sink the CPA". The chairman of the meeting, the UNHCR's head of the Asia and Oceania Bureau, Mr Sergio Vieira de Mello, said he still feared the collapse of the CPA. But he said he was encouraged by the way in which delegates had conducted their deliberations.

The UNHCR and regional governments will now approach the Vietnamese and Americans with constructive ideas to achieve "a long overdue consensus".

Meanwhile, Vietnam's Foreign Minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, has asked Italy to mediate between his country and Britain on forced repatriation. But British officials were bemused by the request. Vietnam and the UK hold discussions at ministerial level and discussed the boat people issue at senior government level earlier this year.

Pacific Rim Economic Conference Opens in Tokyo

OW1905081490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0736 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 KYODO—Business leaders from Pacific Rim countries and regions began a five-day multilateral meeting here Saturday aimed at greater regional cooperation in the rapidly changing global environment in the 1990's. The gathering, the 23rd international general meeting of the Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC), has attracted about 550 business executives from 17 countries and areas. Held under the theme of "Pacific Cooperation in the Changing Global Environment of the 1990's—Growth and Harmony," the meeting provides a forum for discussing a wide range of issues from Pacific cooperation and sustained economic growth in Southeast Asia to the changes in East-West relations and environmental protection.

The meeting, which continues through Wednesday, is expected to culminate in two special sessions, to be held at the NHK Hall on Sunday, where several heads of state in the region will express their views on their countries' roles in regional cooperation during the new decade via satellite or video.

In the first session, Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke, Mexican President Carlos Salinas, and Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew will deliver their speeches via satellite, following two on-stage speeches made by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and PBEC's International President [title as received] Rokuro Ishikawa.

They are to be followed by prerecorded video speeches by Chilean President Patricio Aylwin, South Korean President No Tae-u, and U.S. President George Bush.

At the beginning of the second session, Michael Armacost, U.S. ambassador to Japan, is scheduled to make a speech, which will be followed by discussions among six representatives from PBEC committees with the theme "Conditions for the Prosperity of the Pacific Region: Achieving Balance in Diversification." The six panelists include Philip C. Barter of Canada, senior partner of Price Waterhouse, Daniel Camus of Chile, advisor to the president of Ladeco Airlines, John M. Hunn of New Zealand, chief executive of Todd Corp., and Yotaro Kobayashi, president of Fuji Xerox Co.

The PBEC, established in 1967, is a non-government international organization aimed at contributing to the economic development of the Asia-Pacific region by promoting open trade and investment through mutual cooperation among countries in the region.

The forum has now nine official members—Australia, Canada, Chile, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, South Korea, Taiwan, and the United States—plus two would-be members, Peru and Hong Kong. The Soviet Union, Fiji and other countries attend as observers, bringing the total number of the participating countries and regions to 17.

Japan has hosted three PBEC international general meetings so far, two in Kyoto and one in Nagoya, but this is the first time that the meeting has been held in Tokyo.

Forum Agrees To Share Satellite Information

OW1705150890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1356 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Kyoto, May 17 KYODO—Representatives of 42 space agencies agreed Thursday to establish a cooperative project in which developing nations would be able to benefit from data gathered by satellites launched by developed nations.

The space agency forum on international space year got under way here with 120 scientists and representatives from 19 nations and eight international organizations, including the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Japan's National Space Development Agency, in attendance for the two-day conference.

The proposed project would allow nations without satellites to utilize data gathered by satellites of other nations in order to monitor and manage natural wildlife and resources, observe natural disasters, and survey urban environments.

Among the topics discussed was how the information would help bring a halt to the destruction of tropical rain forests or provide guidance to nations seeking to improve their agricultural output.

Regarding the study of natural disasters, Japan proposed inviting the representatives of the developing nations to the national research center for disaster prevention in Tsukuba, Ibaraki Prefecture, for training in analyzing data about typhoons and realizing measures to prevent disasters.

Japan

Outcome of Baker-Shevardnadze Talks Welcomed

OW2105101290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0944 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 20 KYODO—Japan on Monday welcomed the "substantive progress" made in four days of talks between U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on the issues of arms control and disarmament. "As a result, we see bright prospects for the success of the U.S.-Soviet summit at the end of May," said Vice Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama in a meeting with reporters.

Kuriyama specifically mentioned progress made by the two sides toward a strategic arms reduction treaty agreement, as well as on the subjects of chemical arms reductions and a ban on nuclear weapons tests. "The Government of Japan welcomes these results and hopes that they will serve as the foundation for the U.S.-Soviet summit to bear more fruitful results for strengthening East-West relations and global peace and stability," Kuriyama said.

Foreign Ministry officials said they were unaware if the U.S. side brought up the subject of Japan's claims to four Soviet-occupied islands during the talks with Shevardnadze.

Official on Amount of Requested Public Spending

OW1805082890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0611 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—The combined amount of public spending requested by government ministries and agencies for the next 10 years topped 500 trillion yen, a high-ranking government official said Friday.

Hideyuki Aizawa, director of the Economic Planning Agency (EPA), told a press conference after a cabinet meeting Friday that the figure was much larger than the 400 trillion yen anticipated by the EPA. Aizawa said he had informed Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu that the agency will negotiate with the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and the Finance Ministry over the figure. He said he will meet Mutsuki Kato, chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council, next week to discuss ways to trim the amount and work out final agreement on Japan's 10-year public works spending plan, which is due to be presented to a U.S.-Japan structural trade meeting by late June. At the bilateral trade talks, known as the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII), the U.S. Government has urged Japan to increase its annual public works-related investment to 10 percent of its gross national product (GNP), a request Japan has rejected so far.

Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, speaking at a separate news conference, called the amount of spending requested by agencies "totally unrealistic." He said that the ministries and agencies have obviously requested appropriations for investment projects which they are not really prepared to carry out.

Stricter Standards Set for Antitrust Violation

OW2105012990 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Starting next month, the Ministry of Construction will impose stricter penalties on companies violating the Antimonopoly Law. At the Structural Impediment Initiative [SII] talks, the United States strongly criticized the collusive nature of the Japanese construction industry and called for revision and strengthened application of the Antimonopoly Law.

Standards of penalties limiting the bidding qualifications of companies found to have violated the Antimonopoly Law were first adopted by the Central Public Works Contract System Operation Council in 1984. However, the standards have been criticized for being unclear and not harsh enough, and there have been voices demanding strengthening of penalty standards. The Construction Ministry has, therefore, been working on a revision of these standards.

A new set of standards adopted today make clear that the penalties will be applied to the companies which violate the Antimonopoly Law. The old rule simply said that companies which commit unfair or insincere practices will not be allowed to attend bids for government contracts.

According to the new penalty rule, when a company which received a contract from a local construction bureau is found to have violated the law, it will be excluded from all public works projects in that local area for one to nine months. If a company is considered to have been particularly blatant, it will be banned from participating in public works projects anywhere in Japan for two to nine months. If a company officer is arrested or indicted on charges of collusion, his company will be banned for one to 12 months. The Construction Ministry will consult with other ministries on formulation of guidelines, which will be put into effect next month.

[NHK Reporter Masatoshi Endo] As a background to the action to toughen the penalties is the vagueness of the current standards. Most companies found in violation of the Antimonopoly Law have been able to get away with penalties of less than a month. The United States has been saying that the Japanese bidding system is exclusive, and construction companies are colluding. At the SII talks, the United States asked Japan to revise or strengthen application of the Antimonopoly Act. The Construction Ministry which supervises public works projects had to do something in face of this external pressure. Since 1984, there have been 1500 cases in which construction companies were excluded from public works contracts. The number has been increasing every year. According to the new standards, a company violating the Antimonopoly Act more than once over a short period will be given a double penalty. The newly-adopted penalty standards make it possible that a flagrant violater will be punished for at least four months. In Japan, public works projects represent a large share of business for construction companies, and they depend heavily on government contracts. The new standards will require the companies to take the Antimonopoly Law more seriously.

Trade Gap With United States Seen To Narrow

OW1805141890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1437 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 KYODO—A source at the Bank of Japan said Thursday night that the widening of the U.S. trade gap in March does not mean the recent narrowing trend has come to a halt. "The U.S. trade balance is still moving basically in the right direction," said the source, commenting on a 38.5 percent increase in the U.S. trade deficit for March, the latest reporting month.

The U.S. Commerce Department reported Thursday that the U.S. trade balance was in deficit by 8.45 billion dollars on a seasonally adjusted basis, with imports shooting up 10.0 percent and exports growing at a slower pace of 4.6 percent. The source said the import growth is tolerable and that it is necessary for imports to grow to some extent given the need for imports of capital goods and other equipment to help boost exports in the future. In an assessment of the U.S. economy, the source said it is slowing a bit, but did not elaborate.

A source at the Finance Ministry said the wider U.S. trade deficit is to be blamed for the recent strength of the dollar in currency markets, but added that the level of the March trade gap itself is not so high. A foreign exchange dealer, meanwhile, said the March trade imbalance came within market expectations, adding that he does not see the U.S. trade data having much impact on exchange rates. "The dollar will be moving around the 152 yen level at least until June 1 when U.S. employment data for May comes out," the dealer said.

Financial Talks With United States Open 21 May

OW2105032290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0144 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—Japan and the United States opened two days of talks on Monday to seek further liberalization and internationalization of the Tokyo money and capital markets, sources at the Finance Ministry said. A key issue at the discussions will be the liberalization of interest rates on bank deposits, the sources said. The sources said the ministry is aiming to fully deregulate interest rates by 1993 and is expected to convey this message to the U.S. side at the talks. But Washington is expected to take a hard line on the issue, and demand full liberalization of Japan's financial markets, the sources said.

Financial industry sources, meanwhile, said that the U.S. is still not satisfied with Japan's progress in opening its financial markets, and the U.S. delegation at the talks appears likely to seek new commitments from Tokyo. At the talks, the U.S. delegation will likely press Japan on a wide variety of issues, including taxation on financial transactions and relaxation of restrictions on currency dealings, in addition to deregulation of deposit rates, the sources said. David Mulford, U.S. treasury undersecretary for international affairs, heads the U.S. delegation at the talks, and the Japanese side is led by Makoto Utsumi, vice finance minister for international affairs.

Bank of Japan Governor Discusses Upturn of Yen

OW2105141290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1023 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Kobe, May 21 KYODO—Bank of Japan (BOJ) Governor Yasushi Mieno welcomes the recent dramatic pickup of the yen, which he says properly reflects the healthy fundamentals of the Japanese economy, BOJ officials said Monday. The BOJ chief, who is now on a tour of western Japan to meet political and business leaders in the region, also said he expects the favorable trend to continue for the time being, the officials told reporters.

The yen is benefiting from a communique adopted by the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations in Washington in May which clearly mentioned that the yen's lower levels have "undesirable effects" on adjustments in Japan's external trade imbalance, Mieno was quoted as saying. Mieno told regional officials, including Toshitami Kaihara, governor of Hyogo Prefecture, that the narrowing interest rate gap between Japan and abroad is also a driving force behind the yen's reappreciation, the BOJ officials said. But the unstable movements of the dollar and the West German mark and the speedy rise of the yen are keeping Mieno from being too optimistic, they said. The BOJ is closely watching further developments in the market, he was quoted as saying.

On Japan's economic conditions, Mieno was confident of steady business expansion in the future, fueled by brisk capital spending and personal consumption, the officials said. But he cautioned that prices need constant watching, as increases in import costs due to the yen's downslide have yet to stop and wages are still rising due to the acute labor shortage, they said. Mieno is to visit Kyoto on Tuesday for further talks with local business executives before returning to Tokyo on Wednesday afternoon.

LDP Faction Leader Watanabe Leaves for U.S.

OW2105052090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0429 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—The leader of one of the five major factions at the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, Michio Watanabe, left Monday for New York for a six-day visit to the United States for talks with U.S. Government and congressional leaders.

Watanabe, a former finance minister, will give a speech at an Asia Society lecture session in New York on Monday and fly to Washington the following day. In Washington, Watanabe will meet President George Bush, Secretary of State James Baker, House Speaker Thomas Foley, and other officials on Tuesday and Wednesday. He will return home on Saturday.

Watanabe, who succeeded former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone as head of the LDP's fourth largest faction after the February general election, visited China and Vietnam earlier this month.

Mitsuzuka Notes U.S. Concern Over Aid to PRC

OW1905055890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0140 GMT 19 May 90

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, May 18 KYODO—A top adviser to U.S. President George Bush has cautioned Japan against quickly expediting massive financial credits to China, former Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka said in Washington Friday. Mitsuzuka said at a news conference that Brent Scowcroft, Bush's national security affairs adviser, made the remark in a meeting on Tuesday.

Mitsuzuka, a senior Diet member of the Liberal Democratic Party, heard similar remarks from Sen. John Danforth, a Missouri Republican, and U.S. Government officials and congressional leaders during meetings Tuesday and Wednesday.

The United States must decide by June 3 whether it should extend most-favored-nation (MFN) trade status for China despite killing of pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing's Tiananmen Square last June. During his talks with Scowcroft and Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher, Mitsuzuka said he called on the U.S. to extend MFN status for China, saying such a step will lead to "an improvement in U.S.-Chinese relations."

"It definitely will be a key topic" for discussion between Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and President Bush at the time of the annual economic summit in Houston, Texas in July, Mitsuzuka said.

In an address to a North Asian seminar here, Mitsuzuka expressed the hope that "conditions will soon be furnished to make it possible" for Japan to start the six-year credit program totaling 810 billion yen (about 5.4 billion dollars) to China. But the program's enormous size has led the U.S. and West European countries to express concern that the Chinese authorities might take the Japanese gesture as a sign of their rehabilitation after being criticized by the West for the repression of the pro-democracy movement last year.

Japan's official development assistance (ODA) to China accounts for roughly 70 percent of the total aid on a bilateral basis that Beijing receives from abroad.

Mitsuzuka said Danforth, a leading critic of U.S. trade policy and Japanese trade barriers, expressed support for an extension of MFN status for China but voiced opposition to Japan's aid package to China from 1990 to 1996.

Economic aid to China will also be taken up in a meeting in Washington next week between Bush and senior Japanese conservative politician Michio Watanabe, who recently returned from a trip to Beijing, Japanese officials said.

Mitsuzuka said in his speech at the seminar that despite "unbelievable changes" in East and West Germany he did not expect any parallel development in the Korean peninsula. The former foreign minister argued that South Korea's "nordpolitik" has gained momentum, saying Albania is the only East European country with which Seoul has no diplomatic ties. "Moscow, too, is almost ready to establish formal relationship with Seoul by the end of this year," Mitsuzuka told the seminar.

Government Cautious About Radio Ship Port Visit

OW2105060790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0510 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—Japan may not allow a port call of the Goddess of Democracy radio ship from which Chinese dissidents plan to beam messages to China, a top government spokesman implied Monday. Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto said Japan will decide whether the ship may enter Japanese ports based on the purpose of the proposed visit, the ship's observance of domestic and international law, and "other concrete problems."

Sakamoto's comments marked a change from a week earlier, when he said the ship would be welcome, irrespective of China's views, as long as it did not breach Japanese domestic law. Asked whether China's concern over the ship's possible visit to Japan would be one of the considerations, Sakamoto said: "Of course information from the Foreign Ministry will be used in the judgment."

On Friday the Chinese dissidents running the France-based, 1,100-ton converted cargo ship announced plans to head for Japan in order to purchase radio equipment needed to make prodemocracy broadcasts to China from the high seas. Chinese Communist Party official Zhu Liang told a visiting delegation from the Japan Socialist Party in Beijing on Saturday that China is "gravely concerned" about how Japan handles the proposed port call. Sakamoto said Japan has not received an official request from the ship to visit Japan. A spokesman for the ship's owners said it planned to sail for Okinawa or another Japanese port this week because Taiwan had gone back on a pledge to cooperate with the project.

Vice Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama, in a meeting later with reporters, also sounded a negative note on the prospect of the radio ship's gaining permission to enter Japanese waters.

Kuriyama noted that the ship has "publically proclaimed" its intention to broadcast in international waters in violation of an international telecommunications pact to which Japan is a signatory. He added that Japan would deem such an act to be "undesirable."

Kuriyama's remarks followed those by Foreign Ministry Spokesman Taizo Watanabe last week that Japan should adhere to the "spirit" of the telecomunnications pact in deciding on whether to allow the ship into its waters. "We are a nation of law and when we ratify an international convention we have to pay it respect," Watanabe said.

Kaifu Urges Soviet Arms Cut in Far East

OW2105112790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu called Monday for further Soviet arms cuts in the Far East to establish a new international order based on dialogue and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. Kaifu, expressing concern over the military threat in the Soviet Far East, stressed the need for the Soviet Union to reduce its armed forces there as a precursor to improved international relations in the Asia-Pacific area.

Kaifu added Japan will use every opportunity to urge the Soviet Union to reduce its armed forces in the Far East. Kaifu made the remarks in response to questions posed by ruling Liberal Democratic Party member Hirofumi Nakasone at a session of the House of Councillors Budget Committee.

During the same session, Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said the reduction of Soviet armed forces in the Far East will be high on the agenda when Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze visits Japan. Shevardnadze's visit to Japan, seen as paving the way for a trip to Japan by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, was originally scheduled for March but was canceled due to unrest in the Soviet Union. No new date has been set.

Nakayama expressed keen interest in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), saying the talks will possibly have a great impact on international affairs.

Akhromeyev Views Soviet Arms Cuts in Interview

OW2005115090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1024 GMT 20 May 90

[Text] Moscow, May 20 (KYODO)—The Soviet Union will not conduct further unilateral arms cuts in the Asia-Pacific region or Europe after its half-million-troop cutback program is completed in the two areas late this year, according to a Soviet presidential aide.

Former Chief-of-Staff Sergei Akhromeyev, a military policy adviser to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, told KYODO NEWS SERVICE that the ongoing two-year troop reduction project, started in 1989, "will bring the size of Soviet military forces into line with the country's current politics and economics."

"The scale will be the smallest possible that fulfills the military doctrine of 'reasonable sufficiency,'" Akhromeyev said in a recent interview.

As for relations with Japan, Akhromeyev, welcoming what he called Tokyo's recent moves for bilateral "confidence building," proposed the idea of exchanging top military commanders as a first step. He said Moscow could dispatch military representatives with Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze when he visits Japan, tentatively this fall, in order to initiate talks between military officials of the two countries.

By way of example, Akhromeyev pointed to his 1988 visit to the United States as Soviet chief-of-staff which, he said, opened the way for Soviet-U.S. military exchanges and moves for mutual understanding.

On the other hand, he ruled out troop withdrawals or arms cuts in the Soviet-held Kuril Islands and Sakhalin, both off northern Japan, saying "multinational agreement is needed for further disarmament." The comment implied that the Soviet Union requires that the United States also proceed with arms reductions in the region, rather than considering the matter as a merely Soviet-Japanese bilateral problem.

The present 1989-1990 Soviet military cutback program includes the pullout of 200,000 troops in the Asia-Pacific region.

Asked about rumored antipathy to Gorbachev by the Soviet military, Akhromeyev admitted there are complaints among demobilized soldiers that they are not sufficiently assured of housing and other services, but he denied they are directed against the president.

More Reportage on Possible Apology to ROK

Opposition 'Strongly' Objects

OW1805152590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1453 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—Two opposition parties on Friday strongly objected to a ruling Liberal Democratic Party proposal that the Speaker of the House of Representatives apologize for Japan's colonial rule of Korea in a meeting with South Korean President No Tae-u next week.

The second-largest opposition party Komeito and the smaller Democratic Socialist Party rejected the proposal, protesting that it was inappropriate for the head of the legislature to stand in for the government and demanding that the administration should take the responsibility for it.

The lower house's committee on rules and administration will discuss ways to break the deadlock, but informed sources said it has now become difficult for Yoshio Sakurauchi, the speaker, to make such an apology at the Diet.

The proposal emerged as a possible way to defuse the apology issue after the largest opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) failed to drum up support for its idea of adopting a Diet resolution which would declare to Asian nations Japan's war responsibility.

In a meeting with former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, also on Friday, South Korean Ambassador to Japan Yi Won-kyong expressed a strong desire that Japan sum up its honest thoughts on the past history.

Relations between Japan and South Korea have become strained since the Japanese Government has taken the position that Emperor Akihito should not be asked to make the explicit apology desired by South Korea. Officials say such an act would violate the Constitution which bans the emperor's involvement in political affairs.

Japanese Defense Chief Yozo Ishikawa said in the day's post-cabinet meeting press conference that South Korea was "too sensitive," in a reference to responses in that country to remarks by a Japanese political leader who said that Japan should not "prostrate" itself by having its emperor apologize to No on Japan's wartime responsibility. This row over the imperial remarks results from the Korean sentiment that there are still many Koreans suffering from the consequences of Japan's 1910-1945 colonial rule, during which time large numbers of Koreans were forcibly brought over to Japan.

In a related development, Hiroshima's Deputy Mayor Takayoshi Fukushima told reporters Friday that a monument to Korean victims of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima will be moved inside the city's peace park after standing for nearly two decades on the fringes of the famous memorial site for Japanese casualities.

The South Korean public has expressed dissatisfaction with remarks by the late Emperor Hirohito, who said at a banquet he hosted for then-South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan in 1984 that it was "regrettable" that an "unfortunate past" had existed between the two nations. They point out that the remarks did not clarify who was responsible for that past.

ROK Said 'Too Sensitive'

OW1805121990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1123 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—Japanese Defense Chief Yozo Ishikawa Friday said that South Korea is "too sensitive," referring to that country's responses to remarks by a Japanese political leader that Japan should not "prostrate" by having its Emperor apologize to President No Tae-u on its prewar and wartime conduct in Korea, sources said.

South Korean media reported on Tuesday that Ishikawa criticized No for telling Japanese reporters in Seoul on Monday that he believed Asian countries are opposed to Japan's replacing the United States militarily in East Asia. Japanese Government immediately denied South Korean reports that Ishikawa said he wondered to what extent No understood Japan's defense policy.

Ishikawa explained in Friday's regular post-cabinet meeting press conference that what he really said was that Japan will never fill in the vacuum militarily for the U.S. "I think that country (South Korea) is still more sensitive compared to Japan," Ishikawa told reporters.

He stressed that his earlier remarks were not meant to imply lack of knowledge on No's part or criticism of No, and said he would take an opportunity to explain Japan's defense policy to South Korean officials. South Korean Foreign Ministry, after confirming with its embassy in Tokyo, said on Thursday that Japan has apologized for causing misunderstanding on the issue.

As No's visit to Tokyo May 24-26 approaches, the two nations are in a diplomatic row over whether Emperor Akihito should offer a clear-cut apology to No for Japan's 1910-1945 colonial rule of the Korean peninsula. South Korea demands that Emperor Akihito aplogize explicitly, while Japanese officials say such an action would infringe constitutional ban on imperial involvement in political affairs.

A senior ruling Liberal Democratic Party official was quoted on Monday as saying there was "no need to prostrate ourselves" over the issue.

Explosions Suspected as Protest

OW2105040290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0248 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Osaka, May 21 KYODO—Four people including the director of the Osaka Immigration Bureau were injured Monday in a series of explosions in an apartment complex housing senior officials from several government bureaus. The first explosion occurred at about 1 AM in the parking lot on the northern side of the complex in Abeno, southern Osaka, police said. It created a large hole almost a meter wide in the ceiling and floor of a car and severely damaged two other cars parked on either side, police said. The second explosion, coming within moments of the first, occurred in a garden on the south side of the complex, police said.

The four injured persons were rushed to a nearby hospital where they remained in stable condition, police said.

Osaka police have set up a task force to investigate the case as a suspected radical terrorist attack, as fragments of a fire extinguisher and batteries believed to have been used in a timing device were found at the site.

Police suspect the explosions are aimed at disrupting the upcoming visit to Japan by South Korean President No Tae-u and the construction of a new airport in Osaka. They cite arson attacks last Thursday on five Justice Ministry-related facilities in Tokyo, Kanagawa, and Chiba prefectures.

Police also noted that the latest target in Osaka housed senior officials from the regional bureaus of the transport, construction, and justice ministries. The ministries are related to airport construction and revision of the Immigration Law, two issues currently under criticism from the radicals. Nobody has claimed responsibility for the crime.

Other recent attacks in the Kansai Region, western Japan, include the fire bombing by extremist group Chukaku-ha (Middle Core Faction) of the former Imperial Palace in Kyoto in January, and the planting of a time bomb in March at the residence of an executive of a company related to construction of the New Kansai Airport. In both cases, the groups responsible for the attacks claimed they were directed against the Emperor System and construction of the airport, police said.

Police suspect the extremists have now shifted their targets from buildings and facilities to individuals. The extremists have linked the national project to complete the new airport in western Japan by 1993 to the ongoing fight in eastern Japan over expansion of Narita Airport near Tokyo. Construction of that airport has been stalled due to strong protests from residents who refuse to leave their land.

The extremists have also blasted the new Immigration Law as nationalistic, linking it to the Emperor System. From June 1, the revised Immigration Law will be implemented with stricter regulations covering foreign labor.

Crown Prince Naruhito was in Osaka from last Saturday through Monday to attend the Flower and Greenery Exposition, and police have just stepped up security for No's planned visit Saturday at Osaka Airport.

Shortly after the first of Monday morning's explosions, the director of the Osaka Immigration Bureau, Teizaburo Fujiwara, and a fire fighter, Shinichi Teramoto, mounted a hurried search of the grounds of the complex. Police said one of the men noticed an unusual object hanging from a tree in the garden. The two were then showered with debris from a third explosion only a few meters away.

The explosions shattered windows in the complex, up to the third floor, as well as on nearby residences. Iron doors at the front of the complex were broken or severely damaged while a hole measuring a half meter in diameter and 10 centimeters in depth was created in the garden. Police suspect a new type of explosive may have been used in the latest incident since wiring usually used by radical dissidents in time bombs was not found on the site and there was no smell of petrol usually associated with such bombs.

Around 2:15 AM, a station wagon parked on the road about two kilometers northeast of the complex exploded, but there were no injuries.

Responsibility Claimed for Arson

OW1905083590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 KYODO—A letter claiming responsibility for an arson attack on a Korean residents association building in Nagoya, western Japan, on Thursday was sent to KYODO NEWS SERVICE Saturday by a group calling itself "Sekihotai." Police are investigating whether the attack on the Aichi Korean Residents' Association building was carried out by the same group which earlier claimed responsibility for a series of assaults on the national newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN. In one of the attacks, in May 1987, on the ASAHI's Hanshin Bureau in Nishinomiya, Hyogo Prefecture, one reporter was killed and another seriously injured.

The letter, received at KYODO's Tokyo head office, was typed by a Japanese word processor and postmarked Nagoya post office on Friday. It said that the Japanese Government has been bowing to unreasonable demands by South Korean President No Tae-u. The letter urged No to cancel his three-day state visit to Japan starting May 24, saying his safety will not be assured should he come to Japan. The letter concluded by saying: "Our group will never forgive anybody who dishonors the pride of the Japanese people."

Rightists have criticized the South Koreans' implicit request that Emperor Akihito offer a clear-cut apology for Japan's 1910-45 colonial rule of the Korean peninsula on the occasion of No's visit.

Thursday's arson attack charred the entrance to the association building, which houses the offices of the headquarters for Korean residents in Aichi Prefecture, a South Korea-Japan cultural research center, and the HANGUK ILBO newspaper. Police found two plastic containers and a burned smoke bomb.

Help To Fund German Unification Considered

OW1905015190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0047 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 KYODO—Japan is ready to consider providing necessary funds to cope with an expected international fund shortage following the signing of a historic treaty for economic, monetary, and social union between East and West Germany, Finance Ministry officials said Saturday. Japan will have to take more cautious monetary policy if the Bundesbank raises its official discount rate in order to calm inflationary pressures in West Germany, the officials said.

Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said he wants to express his utmost respects to the two German nations on their signing of a basic treaty of unification. Hashimoto said he hopes the unified German economy will help bring about a market economy in Eastern Europe and revitalize the world economy in the long run, adding, "the speed in signing the treaty is amazing in the context of its economic effects."

A senior Finance Ministry official, who requested anonymity, said Japan will study providing funds to restore East Germany's faltering economy through such international financial institutions as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the proposed European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

International monetary sources said following the union of the Deutsche mark and the Ost mark, roughly on a one-for-one basis, that West Germany's money supply will jump by 10 to 13 percent and consumer prices will rise at an annual rate of around 3.5 percent from the current 2 percent level. An official at a long-term credit bank said West Germany will have no choice but to raise its official discount rate to stem inflation and defend the mark.

Japanese industrial leaders generally welcomed the German union in that it creates a free market economy, but said it may take time to start direct Japanese investment in East Germany. But the electrical and automobile industries, including such major companies as Sony Corp. and Toyota Motor Corp., have already started studying the setting up of sales networks in East Germany, industry sources said.

Burmese Envoy Denies Charges of Oppression

OW1805114990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1127 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—Myanmar's [Burma] ambassador to Tokyo on Friday denied as "lies" allegations that his nation's military government was guilty of repression and said foreign sanctions have not affected the country's economy. Ambassador Mya Thein made the comments during a 30-minute meeting at the Myanmar Embassy in Tokyo with opposition party members of the Diet and a Japanese human rights activist.

The ambassador refused to accept a written message signed by 194 opposition party Diet members and collected by a Japanese human rights group urging Myanmar to guarantee that the country's general election planned for May 27 will be free and fair. The lawmakers called for the immediate release of opposition leaders Aung San Suu Kyi, who is under house arrest, and former Defense Minister Tin U and other pro-democratic activists and that the Myanmar government allow them to join the election campaign.

Satsuki Eda, leader of the United Socialist Democratic Party, quoted Mya Thein as saying that charges of arbitrary arrests, torture and killings on the part of Gen. Saw Maung's military-led government were "all lies." Saw Maung seized power in September 1988 after putting down a civilian uprising in which thousands were reportedly killed.

Dissident and resident Myanmar nationals outside the country, as well as the United Nations Human Rights Commission and other human rights groups have criticized the military government for human rights violations. Dissidents have reported that thousands of city dwellers sympathetic to the opposition had been forced to relocate to remote outlying areas. Dissidents also criticize the country's leadership for failing to promise that they will transfer power if they lose the election.

During the meeting, which was also attended by Japan Socialist Party upper house member Miyoko Hida, the ambassador displayed photos of new housing which he said demonstrated that Myanmar is developing steadily despite sactions imposed by the West.

The United States and West European countries halted their assistance to Myanmar after the military takeover. Japan, however, resumed its financial aid in February 1989.

UAE Oil Minister's News Conference Reported

JN1905173090 Manama WAKH in English 1540 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 (GNA)—UAE [United Arab Emirates] Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Dr. Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah said the UAE was committed to OPEC agreements, including the May accord under which member states pledged to cut production. "The UAE is always committed to OPEC accords especially the May agreement on reducing output," he told a press conference in Tokyo last night.

Under the agreement by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the UAE agreed to cut production by 200,000 barrels per day (bpd) to 1.9 million bpd. The pact was aimed at propping up prices that have declined by nearly 25 percent since the start of the year. "The UAE was allocated an informal quota of two million bpd in November while its May quota was 1.9 million bpd," al-'Utabyah said.

OPEC oil ministers are due to meet in July to discuss the oil market and the possibility of a new ceiling and quota system after studying demand and supply, he said.

Al-'Utaybah said the May agreement to cut around 1.445 million bpd was enough to restore balance to the market.

"I am optmistic oil prices will reach 18 dollars in the next few days. I also expect further improvement in the oil market before the July OPEC conference (in Geneva)," he said. But al-'Utaybah added: "An 18 dollar price is OPEC's target and we will not raise it before reaching a reasonable ceiling that will allow any member state to increase production."

The UAE oil minister said demand for oil will reach 24 million bpd in the second half of this year and 24.5 million to 25 million bpd in July 1991, adding changes in East Europe would further increase such a demand.

"At the same time a decline in output of producers in OPEC and outside it will continue because some fields have reached their maximum capacity," he said. He said the drop in production in non-OPEC producers has so far reached 200,000 bpd.

Al-'Utaybah said the UAE was planning to increase its output capacity to four million bpd in the next years and estimated current capacity at between 2.5 million-three million bpd. He said the UAE would continue its supplies to Japan, the country's biggest oil partner, even if there was another crisis.

"The UAE welcomes cooperation with Japan in joint ventures especially in petrochemicals and welcomes what Japan offers in the field of investments, he said. [no closing quote as received]

Pressuring Brazil on Amazon Road Project Denied

OW1805120390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1016 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—A Foreign Ministry spokesman on Friday ruled out "any remote possibility" of Japanese official involvement in a controversial plan to construct a road through the Amazon and slammed a Brazilian Government minister's remarks to the contrary as "extremely regrettable."

"It is extremely regrettable if it is true that a responsible official in charge of environmental affairs in the Brazilian Government has made a statement alleging that Japan is interested in and has already been involved in a construction project for a highway in Amazon," said spokesman Taizo Watanabe. "This report is absolutely groundless," Watanabe told reporters. "On the contrary, Japan has been actively promoting international cooperation for solutions of global environmental problems," he asserted.

The spokesman was reacting to reported remarks by Brazilian Environment Secretary Jose Lutzenberger in Norway on Monday that Japanese Government officials have applied pressure on Brazil to go forward with a road construction project in the Amazon that would serve as an overland route for raw material exports. Watanabe ruled out "any remote possibility" that Japanese official development assistance (ODA) to Brazil is being channeled into any such project.

As for Lutzenburger's specific allegation of Japanese Government pressure on Brazil, he said it has "no foundation."

Watanabe said the government has also looked into possible involvement by the Japanese private sector, including major construction and trading companies, as well as banking and manufacturing interests. "All of them have denied any involvement," he said. "I think they would think twice if their reputation is jeopardized because of rumored involvement in that kind of questionable project."

The spokesman expressed exasperation at Japan's having had to deny similar charges on two previous occasions in recent memory. "I just don't understand why this allegation keeps coming back," he said. "It looks like there is a communication problem—if there is any impediment to the further promotion of correct communication, that impediment should be removed," he said.

Intimating that bilateral ties are at stake, Watanabe said: "This unfortunate incident should be solved so that we can continue to enjoy friendly relations between our two countries."

Power Industry Develops Superconducting Wire

OW1805143790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1346 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—Japanese electric power industry researchers Friday announced the development of a new superconducting wire made of niobium-titanium and copper-silicon alloys, featuring sharply reduced power loss when carrying alternating current. The announcement was made by the industry's Central Research Institute at a cryogenics (low temperature physics) and superconductivity conference in Yokohama near Tokyo.

Researchers of the institute said the power loss of the newly developed wire could be about a third of conventional AC superconducting wire. The superconducting wire has an electric current capacity of about 1,000 times that of the conventional copper wire. If the newly developed superconducting wire is used in electric power equipment like generators and transformers, their performance would improve appreciably, considerably cutting operating costs, the researchers said.

They noted, however, that in the case of alternating current applications, power loss will result from electromagnetic action. The problem is how to make the thinnest possible wire so as to minimize magnetic action, the researchers said. The newly developed wire consists of a niobium-titanium alloy filament with a diameter of 0.1 micron, embedded in a copper-silicon alloy matrix or sheath.

The researchers have previously developed AC superconducting wire employing niobium-titanium filaments embedded in a copper-nickel sheath. But they found it impossible to develop niobium-titanium filaments thinner than 0.3 micron in diameter when the copper-nickel sheath is used.

The researchers turned to copper-silicon alloy as material for the sheath, and found that is much more compatible with niobium-titanium than copper-nickel alloy. As a result, niobium-titanium filament as thin as 0.1 micron in diameter has been developed, the researchers said. They said they will continue their work so that the new product could be put to practical use by early in the 21st century.

Matsushita Photos Defects on Silicon Crystal

OW2105114790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1116 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—A Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. research team has succeeded in photographing special defects on the surface of silicon crystal for the first time in the world, the company announced Monday. The company said the success was achieved by using a newly developed scanning tunneling microscope (STM) with what it claimed as the world's highest-class resolution.

A company spokesman said this marks a step forward toward the development of 64-megabit or denser memory chips. A single 64-megabit dynamic random access memory (DRAM) chip can hold information equivalent to about 256 pages of an English-language newspaper, such as WALL STREET JOURNAL. The official said the STM is fitted with an improved field ion microscope (FIM) which is capable of watching and reducing the flexible tip of the STM's search stylus to atomic size. This FIM, developed by Tohoku University Prof. Toshio Sakurai, is credited with making the new achievement possible, he said. The details of the achievement will be reported at a human electronics symposium in Kawasaki on May 25.

The official said the special defects are a disorder in the surface of the silicon atomic lattice. The conventional STM can detect and photograph point defects on the surface of silicon crystal and the uneveness of the surface silicon crystal, but not a special disorder, he said. STM is an instrument for producing surface images with atomic-scale lateral resolution. FIM is a microscope in which atoms are ionized by an electric field near a sharp tip. The field then forces the irons into a fluorescent screen, making individual atoms visible.

White Paper Urges Efforts for Energy Efficiency

OW1805045890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0257 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—Changing life-styles are propelling a rise in energy consumption which is outpacing Japan's economic growth, according to an annual government white paper on the environment released Friday. It called for efforts to make the nation a model of energy efficiency.

Japanese energy usage has previously grown in tandem with the rise in the nation's gross national product (GNP). Japan is the world's fourth-largest consumer of energy. But while admitting there is ample room to further improve the efficiency of energy usage, Environment Agency official Hisakazu Kato rejected criticism by some European nations that Japan is "dragging its feet" on conservation measures.

Kato, the head of the agency's Planning and Research Division, rated Japan's energy consumption per unit of gross domestic product (GDP) as being "top class" and one of the lowest in the industrialized world.

Continuing last year's focus on the global environment, the white paper highlighted energy conservation and the efficient use of forest resources as the main domestic strategies to combat the problem of global warming.

Abroad, superior Japanese technology in energy-conservation could contribute immensely to areas such as Eastern Europe, suffering from years of environmental neglect, the report said.

To cut Japanese carbon dioxide emissions, the agency recommended further ways be found to make use of the 65 percent in wasted heat energy released as a by-product of power generation.

Kato said the agency envisaged legislation similar to that in the United States to induce utilities to adopt cogeneration schemes which would recycle waste heat. But any moves that would cut into the profits of Japan's 10 regional gas and electricity monopolies are expected to meet stiff resistance. Kato said the final report came after "heated discussions" with various ministry officials, especially those in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

Other suggestions include taxes to bring the price of pollutant-producing diesel fuel in line with that of gasoline in order to discourage a trend toward diesel-powered vehicles. The government stiffened restrictions on diesel exhaust emissions last year. But despite continued gains in automobile fuel efficiency, a preference for larger cars among many younger Japanese has driven the average fuel consumption per vehicle down since the early 1980s, the report said.

To trim the country's 40 percent share of the world's imported timber market, Kato called for better management and reliance on domestic forests. Low prices for wood and the depopulation of rural areas had left tracts of small, thin trees unsuitable for lumber products, he said.

Japan's heavy consumption of lumber has accelerated deforestation, reducing the capacity of the world's forests to absorb carbon dioxide and stem the global rise in temperatures linked with the buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, a major cause of glabal warming.

The paper also proposed the implementation of daylight-saving time, in which clocks would be moved forward at the start of the summer and back again in the fall. Such a scheme was adopted after the end of World War II but was later discontinued. Kato said that though daylight-saving time would be limited in its energy-saving impact, the primary purpose would be to raise the energy consciousness of the Japanese public.

Elimination of Chloroflourocarbons Proposed

OW1805114490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0851 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has decided to propose a complete phase-out by 2000 of more chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and other ozone depleting substances, MITI sources said Friday. New targets for 100 percent reductions are CFCs 13, 111, and 112 as well as carbon tetrachloride (CC14). The ministry also plans to slash sharply methyl chloroform, which is used mainly as a wash at semiconductor plants.

In September 1987, 46 countries signed the Montreal protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer. The Montreal signatories agreed to limit the consumption and production of eight different chemicals—five "fully halogenated" CFCs, or CFCs 11, 12, 113, 114, and 115, as well as three halons.

CFCs were the object of criticism since they are known to destroy the ozone layer in the stratosphere. The layer serves as a shield against cancer-causing ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

The number of signatories to the Montreal protocol has since increased, and the U.S., the European Community, and Japan—the three largest CFC producers—have agreed to phase out the five CFCs altogether by the end of the century.

In Japan, the restrictions on production and use of these chemicals started in July 1989. But environmentalists are still worried that continued CFC production and use will increase atmospheric loading of chloride by a significant amount, which could lead to further ozone depletion.

They are calling for the abolition of all ozone depleters as quickly as possible. They also advocate the abolition of substances that deplete the ozone layer, but are not listed in the Montreal protocol, such as methyl chloroform and carbon tetrachloride.

The MITI move was as a response to the call for tougher restrictions on these ozone-damaging substances.

As major industrial nations have similar policies on curbing these chemicals, basic agreement among them is expected to be reached at the Montreal protocol meetings to be held in June in London.

Carbon tetrachloride, a raw material for CFCs, is the center of attention since it has a larger propensity for destroying the ozone layer than the five CFCs. Japan produces about 60,000 metric tons of the chemical per year. Annual production of methyl chloroform is some 160,000 tons.

Abolishing or sharply curtailing these substances requires the development of substitutes. MITI plans to promote development of the subsitutes and of the production technology that can make these substances obsolete, the sources said.

Mongolia

NHK Program on Mongolian Democracy Movement

WA0501104OO Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 10 Apr 90

[NHK special program entitled "Mongolia: Spring of Democratization"—NHK Tokyo studio host Atsuhisa Takashima speaks via satellite hookup with NHK International Division correspondent Tatsuru Yamada in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, and with Mongolian guests in the NHK studio in Ulaanbaatar—italicized portions in Mongolian]

[Text] [program begins with film clips of recent demonstrations in Mongolia] [Takashima] Following last year's events in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, the waves of perestroyka are now bearing down on Asia. After 69 years, Mongolia, the grassland nation, is moving to end its one-party monopoly, Soviet-style socialism. [film clips of Mongolian scenes] Mongolia has an area of 1,560,000 square meters—a territory four times the size of Japan. There there are 2 million people—that is to say, a spacious country with a population about the same as Kumamoto Prefecture. It has abundant natural resources but industry is meager—mainly light industry.

Actually, Mongolia has another face. Since employing the power of the Soviet Red Army 69 years ago and becoming independent of China's control, it has depended on the Soviet Union and, further, has continued to have extremely close relations with it. This Mongolia is now undergoing great changes. The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], which has held a one-party monopoly, convened an extraordinary party congress today and deliberated on drastic reform proposals.

Tatsuru Yamada, an NHK international division correspondent, is now in a television studio in the Mongolian capital, Ulaanbaatar. Mr. Yamada, we have heard reports from Mongolia that there is a very heated atmosphere at the congress. What is the situation?

[Yamada] The congress is still in progress. This time, because of the party reform proposal, the congress is scheduled to last three days. I have just come to the studio from the congress site, and heated arguments are continuing.

[Takashima] Excuse me, but I see that it says "NHK—Ulaanbaatar." Was this put up for you by the local broadcasting people? [He is referring to insignia on the Ulaanbaatar studio backdrop behind Yamada]

[Yamada] Yes, they made it for us. On the left hand side of the insignia in the blue circle is "Ulaanbaatar." The letters spelling "Ulaanbaatar" are in the old Mongolian script. The fact that this script has begun to be used possibly indicates another manifestation of democratization.

[Takashima] Please continue on the situation today.

[Yamada] In Ulaanbaatar today there has been a violent snowstorm since morning. [film clip shows snowstorm] Up to now during the day the weather has been nice, but there were many residents who hurriedly took out their coats again. [film clips of the MPRP Congress and a speech being delivered by new MPRP General Secretary Gombojabyn Ochirbat] As I said before, the MPRP, which just recently went as far as relinquishing its monopoly, convened an extraordinary party congress today aimed at regaining power. The new general secretary, Ochirbat, who just assumed his post last month, gave a movement guidance speech. He said: Our speed of reform has been too rapid, and it is natural that we must reconsider each mistake, but radical party reform is necessary. This party congress is scheduled to continue until the day after tomorrow, and proposals for such things as the revision of party bylaws and the reelection of the Central Committee are being deliberated.

[Takashima] Mr. Yamada, it looks like now they are in a terrible hurry to complete reform. Exactly what is their goal?

[Yamada] What Mongolia is now facing is a stagnant economy as a result of having relied on the Soviet Union, and the need to improve the citizens' standard of living, which is low. It is without question that dissatisfaction caused by this is the background to demands for democratization. Now, the person who just last month was named chief of state—chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural—is Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat—a different person from the previous [MPRP General Secretary Gombojabyn] Ochirbat.

NHK is the first Western broadcaster to succeed in obtaining an exclusive interview with Chairman Ochirbat. Please listen to what new chairman Ochirbat has to say about his economic policies.

[Ochirbat] *We will change the principle of economic relations with foreign countries from that of the past. We will change to an open policy. We will attract the attention of various countries and be able to introduce Western capital. Under the new laws, we plan to correct various and sundry conditions. With the adoption of an open policy, I believe that Mongolia can build factories and produce goods that can compete in world markets.*

[Takashima] Why are the waves of reform now bearing down on this grassland country, Mongolia? For this let us turn to illustrated materials that have come to Tokyo.

[Narrator] With the aid of the Soviet Union, in July 1921 Mongolia was able to achieve independence from China, control of which went back more than 200 years. [film clips of Ulaanbaatar in 1921] Upon independence, a constitutional monarchy was installed, but in 1924 in became a people's republic and took the first steps toward becoming the world's second socialist nation following the USSR. Then in the 1960s it used the Soviet planned economy as its model and by such means as pushing through five-year plans and aiming at raising the level of industry, it continued with policies that closely resembled Soviet ones in all aspects of politics, economics and culture. [film clip of a factory established with Soviet aid] At this time it was called the 16th Soviet republic. [film clip of democratization rally in Ulaanbaatar]

With the start of perestroyka in the Soviet Union, Mongolia also followed suit and reform was imposed from the top. From the latter half of last year, when the waves of reform rose in Eastern Europe, opposition parties were formed one after another and democratization activities spread wider and wider. [film clip of the general meeting of the MPRP Central Committee that decided to relinquish one-party rule] The MPRP, which had continued to maintain one-party rule, and also pressured by demands for democratization, announced that it would relinquish one-party rule and hold free elections. Last month it planned to change such things as the guidance for and scope of reform and to carry out a wide-ranging personnel reshuffle.

[Takashima] Mr. Yamada in Ulaanbaatar, with respect to these activities, how are the general masses—that is to say, the people of Mongolia-actually receiving them?

[Yamada] When we news reporters walk about the city, we can feel the enthusiasm of the citizens, who are extremely eager to say something. Now that at last things have become free, they want to speak. There is an old Mongolian proverb which truly fits to a tee the current democratization situation. It goes: Ox horns in a bag. Actually this is not a very nice expression, but if there are many ox horns rattling around in a bag, they cannot be arranged in order. This was expressed at today's congress meeting by an MPRP delegate. This metaphor was used by the delegate concerning the forces of the opposition parties. They are in the bag and rattling around, but no one knows what will happen once they are taken out.

The ox horns rattling around in the bag—the opposition parties—these are very young people in the forefront shouldering the burden of reform. We have focused on these young Mongolian people, who are taking on reform, and tried to gather some information. [film clip of Ulaanbaatar] Ulaanbaatar, the capital of Mongolia, has 500,000 people, one-quarter of the population of 2 million. Surrounding the city outside the high-rise apartment complexes are people living in tents—ger—they have set up, just like those used in their nomadic lives. [film clip of family living in ger]

For a long time the Mongolian economy was propped up by the Soviet Union, but citizens now complain that the political and economic system that relied on the Soviet Union has not improved their own existence.

[Unidentified woman, with Japanese subtitle translation] *I hope our lives will become better with political change.* [film clip of street scene]

[Yamada] The groping democratization demands first began with outdoor debating rallies. Complaints about their existence and political criticism, which up to that point they could not express, burst out in a rush. The contents of the MPRP organ, UNEN, also reflected this. It even carried criticism of politicians and interviews with leaders of the opposition parties that had been established. The citizens scrambled to buy it.

On weekends people pursue democratization by going to a hall in Ulaanbaatar. [film clips of an entertainment hall and singer] The main attraction at this concert, devoted to the "now" temper of the people, is a group called (Honfu), which means "Sound of the Bell." For the Mongolian people, who as yet have not precisely grasped what democratization is and who cannot say that they have driven out the Soviet invaders, this group's song, which reevaluates Genghis Khan, exactly harmonizes with the beginnings of Mongolian democratization.

[The lyrics to the song being sung by the singer in the film clip, according to the Japanese subtitles, are: Gather up the stains/ From your career/ We who have been lifted out of/ A black history/ Genghis Khan/ Please forgive pathetic us.]

[Yamada] One who has become a leader of this groping democratization is Sanjaasurengiyn Dzorig, the head of the most powerful opposition group, the Democratic Union. [film clips of Dzorig] He is 27 years old. Since the beginning of the democratization movement at the end of last year, he has become the focus of the people's expectations and has come to direct the movement.

[Dzorig, with subtitle translation] *We will publish a newspaper. We will issue 160,000 copies, so please look for it.*

[Yamada] At the congress of the Democratic Party, which was convened on 8 April, as the main speaker Dzorig severely criticized the economic policies of the MPRP, which are dependant upon the Soviet Union. [film clip of the Democratic Party congress and Dzorig speaking] In addition, he declared that he would strive as if in training and plan policies to raise the level of the people's existence. He received the support of the whole assembly. He is a graduate student at the Mongolian State University. [film clip shows scenes of the university] His majors are philosophy and political science, and he also had experience as an exchange student at Moscow University. His usual activities are to use an office in the university as a base to give support to activists and lend an ear to various petitions and consultations.

[Unidentified student, with subtitle translation] *Dzorig is a superior person. I am looking forward to him also playing an important political role.*

[Yamada] Dzorig's number one problem is how to expand power, which is concentrated in the party chapters and the young people, and whether they should entertain hopes regarding this summer's election. [another clip of Dzorig] In the grassland country of Mongolia, which is surrounded by the Soviet Union and China, where 70 percent of the population is 35 years old or younger, the democratization movement has just begun. [film clips show various city scenes] And those who are standing in the vanguard of the people, whose national consciousness has been awakened and who have hopes for democratization, are the Mongolian youth.

[Takashima] Dzorig, the young democratization movement leader who appeared in this report, has come to our Ulaanbaatar studio. Let us listen to what he has to say. Mr. Dzorig, as leader of the democratization movement, what reforms are you aiming for?

[Dzorig, with Japanese voiceover translation] *Our goal as a political force is to build a humanitarian society in our country. Generally speaking, it comprises the following two things. The first, in the economic area, is to recognize private ownership. Then, in the political field, to allow a multiparty system. Moreover, the various parties must all have mutually equal rights. Furthermore, the parties must each mutually respect the other's ideologies.*

[Takashima] And now, Mr. Dzorig, what expectations do you have of the West, and especially Japan?

[Dzorig] *Up to now my country has not been able to freely consummate diplomatic relations will all countries. In the future I would like to develop relations with the various Western countries. I would especially like to have relations with the advanced countries. Among those, and also in the world, Japan plays a great role. Therefore, I would like to deepen relations with Japan. I believe that the Asian democratic powers will support my country's new forces. Thus, I have expectations that Japan will back our democratization.*

[Takashima] Thank you very much. Actually, on 27 February of this year the then chairman, Sodnom, visited Japan from Mongolia. [film clip of Sodnom meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu] This was the first step in strengthening relations with Japan, which included the conclusion of a trade agreement. But for Japan, helping Mongolian democratization as well as contributing to its development is considered to possibly be an even more dubious undertaking than aid to Eastern Europe. That concludes our special.

MPRP Member Bewildered Over Attacks on Party

OW1905212890 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1659 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 May (OANA-MONTSAME)—The ruling party paper "UNEN" published under the title "Who Is To Answer?" an open letter which its author C. Bayanjargal, M.P.R.P. [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] member and lecturer at the Mongolian State University, addressed to B. Baldoo, correspondent member of the M.P.R.P. Academy of Science and director of the Institute of Social Sciences (I.S.S.) under the M.P.R.P. Central Committee and Professor G. Miegombt, director of the Higher Party School (H.P.S.).

C. Bayanjargal expresses his bewilderment and anxiety over the fact that the above-mentioned institutes, responsible for developing the party theoretical thought are being very slow and keeping silence at the time when the newly founded "political" (the author's inverted commas) forces are "launching attacks at the M.P.R.P., openly insulting it, distorting and even negating the essence of the party". In his opinion, the top party and state leadership; party organizations of all stages and rank-and-file party members displayed great endurance and political culture in relation to these actions. However, instead of appreciating such an approach, the new political parties and movements not only have reinforced attacks at the M.P.R.P., about are also [as received] trying to discredit its theoretical and methodological basis—Marxism-Leninism, C. Bayanjargal points out. To confirm his words, he quotes an article by D. Lamjab, vice-chairman of the Mongolian Social-Democratic Party (M.S.D.P.), published recently in one of the issues of the M.S.D.P. paper "UG" (WORD)." In this article one meets such expressions as "the reactionary teaching of Leninism", "the Mongolian people find themselves under the double oppression of a communist type", "the M.P.R.P. is a traitor" etc, the author writes. He underscores "the M.P.R.P. had committed errors, but has never betrayed the interests of the country and people and has always been true to the friendship of nations and human civilization".

According to C. Bayanjargal, the tendency of distorting and denying the essence of the Mogolian people's revolution, the ideas of socialism and the fruits of Mongol-Soviet friendship has become characteristic of the materials published in such newspapers of the new parties and movements as "ARDCHILAL" [words indistinct] (NATIONAL PROGRESS), "SHINE TOLI" (NEW MIRROR). [Words indistinct], "Why Do the I.S.S. and H.P.S. Silent? Who Hushes You up?", C. Bayanjargal underscores that the M.P.R.P. has the right to defend its concepts and positions from the point of view of scientific theory.

North Korea

U.S. Stages 'Aerial Electronic War' Exercises

SK1805153690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists brought several "EA-6" electronic jamming planes to the sky above South Korea from the Iwakuni Marines Base in Japan from around 14:00 to 16:00 on May 15 and staged an aerial electronic warfare exercise to increase combat capacities for an "event of contingency," according to military sources.

At the same time, they sent formations of "F-16" and "F-15" fighter-bombers belonging to their 7th Airforce in South Korea to an operational zone disturbed by electronic jamming planes in a strike exercise for surprise attack on targets.

This provocative aerial war game was aimed at paralyzing radars devices and communication facilities of our side and making a surprise attack on major targets with one fighter-bomber and assault plane after another. It fully revealed their design for attack on the North.

This three-day exercise from May 14 involved a total of more than 300 warplanes including "F-16," "F-15," "A-6," "FA-18" and "OA-10."

On May 13, too, the U.S. imperialists staged an aerial electronic war exercise simulating a surprise attack on targets in the northern half of Korea.

Article: U.S. Strategy 'Must Be Frustrated'

SK1905103990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN in an article today notes that the U.S. imperialists make it the fundamental requirement of their Asia-Pacific strategy to keep hold on South Korea as an anti-communist bulwark and a nuclear forward basehand invade the DPRK and other socialist countries with it as a springboard.

Pointing out that their Korea strategy is the core of this strategy, the author of the article says:

They direct the sharp edge of their aggression to the Korean peninsula in executing their Asia-Pacific strategy. What they seek in this is to gratify their aggressive desire without much difficulty by driving out the South Korean puppet army as the shock brigade of the anti-socialist strategy and cannon fodder.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, "Pacex" and "Rimpac" and all other war games staged by the U.S. imperialists, inveigling the South Korean puppets, are mainly aimed at increasing the combat capacity of the South Korean puppet army to use it as a shock brigade of their anti- socialist strategy.

The U.S. imperialists' scheme to use the South Korean puppet army as a shock brigade of the anti-socialist strategy and cannon fodder are well illustrated by its modernization. For this they are directing special efforts to increasing its navy and airforce.

And they demand that the South Korean puppets largely increase the military expenditure to augment the strength of the puppet army.

For the prevention of war and defence of peace, the anti-socialist strategy of the U.S. imperialists must be frustrated. It is an important demand for peace in Asia and the rest of the world to oppose the arms buildup and war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in Korea.

Paper Urges Withdrawal of U.S. Forces

SK2005093090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 20 May 90

[War Maniacs Bent on Military Adventure—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA)—Recently the U.S. Pacific Airforce commander announced that a squadron of more sophisticated "F-16" fighter-bombers would be additionally deployed in South Korea.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says: this shows that the U.S. imperialists have no intention to cut arms on the Korean peninsula but are aggravating tensions and military confrontation.

Drawing attention to the fact that the abovesaid announcement came at a time when aerial and other military exercises are rising to a new crescendo in South Korea these days and the U.S. reactionaries blared that if a war broke out on the Korean peninsula the U.S. Forces would immediately enter into it, the news analyst says: The U.S. imperialists intend to make a military adventure against the DPRK at any cost by continuously building up their forces in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are hastening preparations for another war in actuality while talking noisily about the "relaxation" of the situation on the Korean peninsula outwardly.

It is an invariable ambition of U.S. imperialism to keep hold on South Korea as a colony and a military base and as an anti-communist bulwark, attack our republic and other socialist countries with it as a springboard and dominate Asia. The U.S. imperialists have deployed more armed forces of aggression in and around South Korea in a bid to ignite the second Korean war any time.

A proof of this is their scheme to post Air Force units and mobile strike aircraft carrier unit in South Korea and the East Sea of Korea.

Their arms buildup is a criminal act going against the trend of the times towards disarmament and detente and it only aggravates military tension and confrontation in the Korean peninsula and increases the danger of a war.

The United States must stop reinforcing their armed forces and withdraw its nuclear weapons and armed forces at an early date.

No Tae-u's Trip to Japan 'Treacherous Junket'

SK2005093290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 20 May 90

["Humiliating Trip to Tide Over Crisis"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u's scheduled three-day Japan trip from May 24 will be a treacherous junket to offer South Korea as a dual colony to the Japanese reactionaries who have drawn a sword of reinvasion and a humiliating, mendicant tour to get something from them, says MINJU CHOSON today.

In a signed commentary the paper writes:

The South Korean puppets are advertising that the No's Japan trip is to settle the legal status and treatment of Koreans in Japan, financial support for atomic bomb victims and other matters so as to build up "future-oriented relations" between Japan and South Korea, but this is no more than a smokescreen.

The traitor No Tae-u who is engaged in nation-butchery, turning South Korea into a grave of human rights, is disqualified for talking about the national rights of Koreans in Japan.

His trip to Japan is to tide over the daily worsening crisis of the colonial fascist rule.

Now in South Korea the "Democratic Liberal Party" is isolated, traitor No's popularity has sagged sharply and economy is in a state of paralysis, worsening the ruling crisis.

The U.S. pressure to open the market, the appreciation of South Korean won and loss of competitive power of commodities are leading to bankruptcy the export-oriented economy of South Korea depending on outside force.

Under these circumstances, the traitor No Tae-u is trying to introduce new technologies including ultramodern technique in reward for opening wider the road of reinvasion to the Japanese reactionaries and thus bridge over the economic crisis, enhance his popularity fallen on the ground and tide over the crisis of the fascist rule.

No's trip to Japan will bring shame and humiliation to our nation and his political and military tieup with the Japanese reactionaries will lay obstacles and difficulties on the road of peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

The South Korean people should resolutely check and crush the traitorous No's criminal tour to Japan.

The peaceloving forces of Japan who want peace in Asia will not send cheers to the Japan trip of the traitor No, a plain-clothes military gangster.

Trip Termed 'Dangerous'

SK2105064390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0540 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Monday brands the traitor No Tae-u's Japan visit scheduled from May 24 as a dangerous and treacherous mendicant trip.

On May 15 when he met "co-leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party," No Tae-u blared that the purpose of his Japan visit is to "make a breakthrough for new relations between the two countries" and to "bring about a new era of friendship". Noting that this was a hollow cry to cover up the criminal nature of the forthcoming trip and justify his treacherous act, the news analyst says:

By "new relations between the two countries" No meant essentially new relations of subjugation and alliance, master-servant relations between the Japanese reactionaries and South Korean puppets. He meant a new phase of Japan's political and economic domination and military infiltration into South Korea. In other words, he did not mean the liquidation of the past, but the repetition of the "unfortunate past" and permanent dependence of South Korea on the old master.

The main purpose sought by the traitor No Tae-u in his Japan trip is to bridge over the daily deepening crisis of the military fascist rule by boosting his popularity which is rapidly falling after the "merger of three parties" and attain his wild ambition of long-term office.

The puppet clique also seeks to introduce more capital and technologies including ultramodern technologies of Japan in an attempt to do away with economic stagnation and accelerate the militarization of economy and race along the road of military adventures against the DPRK.

The Japanese reactionaries have invariably pursued a hostile policy towards the DPRK and the South Korean puppets adopted "anti-communist confrontation" as their "state policy". So the alliance between them itself is designed for confrontation with the DPRK.

The dictator, who is ruthlessly obliterating the people's human rights and democracy in South Korea through a fascist violent policy and is engaged in butchery against the nation, is wagging his tongue about "solution of the legal status" of the compatriots in Japan, as if he is interested in the problem of their human rights and national rights. This is a ridiculous sophism to use the Koreans in Japan as a political bargaining chip for criminal collusion with the Japanese reactionaries.

It is as clear as noonday that the traitor No's Japan trip scheduled according to the U.S. imperialists' aggressive plan and the Japanese reactionaries' expansionist ambition will build higher hurdles in the way of peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification against the will of the Korean people and Japanese people and pose a great danger to the overall peace and security of Asia. The traitor No Tae-u and the Japanese reactionaries should ponder over the price they would have to pay for their acts against the trend of the times.

No's Attempt To Meet With Soviet Head Scorned

SK2105115490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet Foreign Ministry authorities said that the traitor No Tae-u's trip to the United States was put off and his planned American tour was of "weighty significance" in that it was timed to coincide with the Soviet president's visit to the United States for Soviet-U.S. summit talks, according to reports. They felt deep regret at the postponement of the trip at the moment when "the contact for this was drawing to a conclusion."

As seen above, the traitor No's trip which had been scheduled to synchronize with the Soviet-U.S. Summit talks was aimed at squeezing into the talks and having kind of "meeting", says NODONG SINMUN today.

In a commentary headlined "impudent attempt of colonial servant" the news analyst says:

This shows the flunkeyist and treacherous nature of the traitor who hopes to find a way out by pleading with outside forces for a favor, contrary to the desire of the nation.

It goes without saying that the traitor No's attempt to "meet" with the Soviet head of state was motivated by his intention to politically settle the matter of "diplomatic relations" with the Soviet Union which he had persistently sought. Aiming at "diplomatic relations" with the Soviet Union, the South Korean puppet clique had personal exchange first under the cloak of "humanitarianism" and then lifted econome and cultural exchange stage by stage from the "non-governmental level" to the "governmental level" and political contacts from the opposition party level to the ruling party level like a stray cat going up a stair flight by flight at night. The puppet clique is now openly looking for a chance for a "summit meeting" in a bid to lead economic relations to political relations. A proof of this is that the traitor No sent to the Soviet Union a "letter" hoping for "an early realization of diplomatic relations and summit talks" when political mountebank Kim Yong-sam visited the Soviet Union some time ago. The traitor No planned to have the "talks" during his American tour.

In planning his American tour to coincide with the Soviet-U.S. summit talks, he also craftily sought to poke his nose into the talks and get a promise for support to his moves for "U.N. membership" and "cross recognition" and exert influence upon the discussion of disarmament at the talks.

He intended to launch lobby efforts to block the veto of the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council obstructive to "U.N. membership" and prevent the pullout of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea from being discussed during the deliberation on disarmament

The South Korean puppets' campaign to establish "diplomatic relations" with the Soviet Union is a sinister diplomatic tactics to isolate the DPRK, weaken the relations of alliance between the DPRK and the Soviet Union and intensify their anti-DPRK moves. If they establish "diplomatic relations" with the Soviet Union, it would turn the question of reunification, an internal affair of the nation, into one like between states, and only result in aggravating the North-South relations and confrontaion on the Korean peninsula, far from having a favorable effect on the peace and reunification of Korea as they claim.

All the moves of the puppet clique to establish "diplomatic relations" with the Soviet Union, "enter into the U.N.," obtain "cross recognition" and keep the U.S. troops in South Korea are a road not leading to the reunification of Korea but to the perpetuation of division, not to peace but to confrontation and war.

Anyone who has normal thinking power knows that if the present grave situation of the Korean peninsula goes from bad to worse, it will bring a grave consequence to the destiny of the Korean nation and exert ill-boding influence upon the progressive pegple of the world as well.

The postponement of the traitor No's "meeting" with the Soviet head of state does not mean that he has given it up.

The traitor No said a few days ago that his "meeting" with the Soviet head of state would be realised in the near future, and the puppet minister of foreign affairs expressed the expectation that the "diplomatic relations" between South Korea and the Soviet Union would come true in the foreseeable future.

This clearly shows once again the despicable nature of the traitor No who is going against the will of the Korean people and the world's people and the trend of the times, hell bent on selling the country and the nation and obstinately hatching up plots behind the scene.

To meet him would not be a pleasant thing.

He must draw a lesson from the frustration of his American tour by the anti-"government" struggle of South Korean people and immediately stop his base plot for national division.

O Chin-u Greeted by Foreign Defense Ministers

SK2005081790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 20 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA)—Vice marshal of the Korean People's Army [KPA] O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, received messages of greetings from ministers of defence of various countries on the occasion of the 58th anniversary of the founding of the KPA.

They came from Dimitriy Timofeyevich Yazov, minister of defence of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics; Qin Jiwei, minister of national defence of the People's Republic of China; Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the revolutionary armed forces of the Republic of Cuba; Rainer Eppelmann, minister of disarmament and defence of the German Democratic Republic; Victor Stanculescu, minister of national defence of Romania; Luvsangombyn Molomjamts, minister of defence of the Mongolian People's Republic; Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defence of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Miroslav Vacek, minister of national defence of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic; Florian Siwicki, minister of national defence of the Polish Republic; Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defence of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Le Duc Anh, minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defence of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, minister of national defence of the Republic of Afghanistan; Yusuf Sabri Abu-Talib, minister of defence and military production and commander-in-chief of armed forces of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, minister of defence of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; and Alberto Joaquim Chipande, minister of national defence of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

O Chin-u replied them.

Party Given for Swedish NNSC Members

SK1905045390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA)—Major General Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC], gave a party Friday for outgoing member Maj. Gen. Finn Werner, and newly-appointed member Rear Admiral Kay Homberg of Sweden to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC].

Present there were officers of the Korean People's Army, the chief of the liaison office of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the MAC and members of Czechoslovakia, Poland and Switzerland to the NNSC.

Speeches were made at the party which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Fact-Finding Team Meets Press on 'Wall'

SK1905050190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA)—The international fact-finding team which had investigated the concrete wall built in the area South of the Military Demarcation Line in Korea gave a news briefing in Paris on May 15.

It was addressed by Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea and member of the international fact-finding team.

He said:

The international liaison committee had wanted to visit the North and the South of Korea, directly confirm the existence of the wall on the spot, and gain detailed materials on the course of the building of the wall and on its features so as to inform the world public of the truth and get at the bottom of all pretexts in opposing North-South dialogue. However, as the South Korean authorities rejected this proposal, it dispatched a fact-finding team to the area of the North side of Korea from April 26, to May 2.

The international fact-finding team confirmed the concrete wall on the spot with binoculars and the naked eye, took pictures of and videotaped the wall.

As we have witnessed on the spot, there undoubtedly exists a formidable concrete wall.

According to data, the concrete wall 5-8 metres high, 10-19 metres wide at the bottom and 3-7 metres wide in the upper part has been built along the whole length of the Military Demarcation Line 240 kilometres long.

We reconfirmed the data when we met with a former South Korean Army officer and two soldiers who defected to the North between 1981 and 1988.

They had served in the "frontline area" of the south side, that is, the area adjacent to the Military Demarcation Line, before their defection to the North.

We were told in detail by them about the course of the construction of the concrete wall, its dimension and features.

According to their accounts, the South Korean authorities planned to build the concrete wall under the pretext of "threat from the North," a habitual pretext they used each time their dictatorial "regime" was driven to the wall, and started the project in the 1970s.

As a matter of fact, the concrete wall is a direct outcome of the "two Koreas" policy pursued by the South Korean authorities for a permanent split of Korea on the script of the United States.

The international fact-finding team, on the basis of the reality it witnessed on the spot and the materials it obtained during the investigation, declares unequivocally that there really exists a concrete wall in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line.

While directly confirming the existence of the concrete wall built in the area of the south side, the international fact-finding team keenly felt that if the dialogue for the reunification of the Korean nation is to be brought to a success, it is imperative to demolish the wall, its main obstacle.

The team will do its best to inform the broad world public of the existence of the concrete wall in Korea so as to evoke loud voices that Korea must not remain the only nation divided by a disgraceful wall in our times.

North Students Send Letter to Chondaehyop

SK2005084390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 20 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA)—The Korean Students Committee sent a letter to the inaugural ceremony of the Fourth National Council of Student Representatives of South Korea (Chondaehyop) held on May 19, expressing the belief that the one million students of the South will courageously rise in the patriotic struggle for democracy and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, closely united under the banner of "Chondaehyop."

The letter said:

The inauguration of the fourth "Chondaehyop" is a solemn declaration that so long as foreign forces remain and fascist dictatorship holds sway in the South and people suffer from national division, the flames of independence, democracy and reunification will flare up more fiercely and no horrible fascist repression of the oppressors can block the students' struggle.

It is also a grand march which demonstrates the unshakable will and determination of the one million students to resolutely smash the fascist dictatorial forces' plot for disuniting the student movement and stifling "Chondaehyop" and build a unified country with concerted efforts on this land without outside forces and fascism.

The motherland will never forget, and the times will hand down forever as heroic epic, the piercing cries "Withdraw U.S. troops" and "Down with dictatorship" you let out for national independence more valuable than youth and for the destiny of the fellow countrymen and the reunification of the country more precious than personal pleasure, in the teeth of forests of bayonets on the streets of struggle filled with tear gas, and your immortal looks in advancing inch by inch on your backs on the hot asphalt pavement toward the place of North-South student talks.

Delegate Yim Su-kyong, the "flower of reunification," dispatched by you last year participated in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students held in Pyongyang and demonstrated the desire and will of the entire fellow countrymen crying that Korea is one and must be reunified and adopted a joint declaration on the reunification of the country, reflecting the voices of the students in the North and the South. This was a righteous deed which decorated a brilliant chapter in the history of the struggle of the Korean nation for national reunification.

The motherland will never forget the brilliant exploits performed by the South Korean students in the patriotic course for reunification.

The entire students and people in the North will always support your struggle with warm compatriotic and friendly feelings.

'Nullify' Three-Party Merger Urges South Party

SK2105050590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Democratic Party (tentative name) which broke away from the Kim Yong-sam faction and is building a new party issued a statement on May 17 denouncing the May 17 violent action of the present military fascists ten years ago, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The statement said the "expansion of the emergency martial law" by Chon Tu-hwan, No Tae-u and other fascist tyrants on May 17, 1980 was "the parent of the Fifth Republic" which estranged the overwhelming majority of the people in order to "block the progress of the national history and protect the interests of the military junta, bureaucrats, corrupt businesses and the like."

Stressing that the fascist May 17 violent action must not be tolerated again in this land, it urged the "'Democratic Liberal Party regime' to totally nullify the three-party merger, a reenactment of the May 17."

New Student Group Reportedly Formed in South

SK2005085590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0823 GMT 20 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA)—The preparatory committee of the "National Alliance of Student Struggle Organizations" (Chonhaktunyon) to crush the "Democratic Liberal Party," an anti-people fascist coalition, and solidarise with the militant people was inaugurated in Seoul on May 17, according to a report.

The inaugural meeting was attended by about 1,500 students from 45 universities in eight cities of South Korea.

In the declaration issued at the meeting, they vowed to struggle nationwide against the No Tae-u group, saying that one of their tasks under the present situation is to form an anti-"DLP" front by taking over the fighting will of the people.

Chongnyon Official Alleges Japanese 'Repression'

SK2005081290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 20 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA)—Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), issued a statement on May 15 denouncing the Japanese police authorities for brutally repressing Chongnyon organizations and Korean school, the Tokyo-based "KOREAN NEWS SERVICE" reported.

He said:

The Japanese police authorities searched Chongnyon organizations and school and arrested Koreans in Japan for a political purpose on the threshold of the traitor No Tae-u's visit to Japan. The unreasonableness of the repression is fully proved by the fact that the Japanese authorities were constrained to release the arrested Koreans.

We can never tolerate such brutal repression which they committed by abusing police authority out of sinister political intention, remaining hostile to the DPRK and Chongnyon. This shows that the acts of the Japanese Government are entirely different from their words that they would repent of the past and improve relations with Korea.

Pak Chae-no demanded that the Japanese authorities admit their wrongdoing and apologise for the unreasonable repression and take appropriate measures lest such incident should recur.

He also urged the Japanese authorities to firmly guarantee the democratic national rights of Koreans in Japan including their human rights and national education.

Protests, Sends Message to Japan

SK2105053590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA)—Pae Pyong-tu, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and other delegates of Chongnyon who were selected at a central meeting of Koreans in Japan held to protest and denounce the Japanese authorities' unjustifiable suppression of Chongnyon organizations and a Korean school, went to the minister of home affairs of Japan on May 16, lodged a strong protest with him against the Japanese police authorities' suppression of Chongnyon organizations and a Korean school and strongly demanded that the recurrence of this incident be prevented in the future.

They were accompanied by Keisuke Ozawa and Takashi Motonobu, socialist members of the House of Representatives.

They referred to the search of a school and offices of Chongnyon by the Japanese police authorities as an unheard-of outrage, a provocative act against Chongnyon and the national education of Koreans in Japan and a manifestation of their open hostile policy against the DPRK.

Calling attention to many cases of crackdown which have been committed in different places of Japan of late under the "Aliens Registration Act", the delegates said this showed that the Japanese police authorities were dealing with the question of Koreans in Japan all along as "one of public peace" and it was an act of repression Japan was committing in conspiracy with the South Korean authorities for a sinister political purpose with the traitor No Tae-u's trip to Japan at hand.

They strongly demanded that the Japanese authorities admit by themselves this wrongdoing of theirs, take care to prevent its recurrence and guarantee the Koreans in Japan their human rights and democratic national rights including national education.

Kim Il-song Greets Chongnyon Head

SK2105053990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings on May 20 to Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the formation of Chongnyon (May 25, 1955).

Extending warm congratulations to the chairman and all other functionaries of Chongnyon and the 700,000 Koreans in Japan on this significant occasion, the message says:

Chongnyon is a brilliant gain achieved by the Koreans in Japan through their hard-fought struggle to apply the chuche idea to the movement of Koreans overseas and an authoritative organization of Koreans overseas which has assumed responsibility for the destiny of the 700,000 Koreans in Japan.

With the formation of Chongnyon a proud, new history of the movement of Koreans overseas based on the chuche idea has been opened up and the movement of Koreans in Japan has since definitely entered the track of chuche at last.

Over the past 35 years Chongnyon has successfully mobilized the patriotic zeal of Koreans of broad strata in Japan to perform proud feats for the country and the nation, invariably cherishing boundless loyalty to its glorious homeland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Chongnyon has thoroughly established the ideological system of chuche within its organizations of all levels, closely rallied broad sections of compatriots behind the government of the republic and laid solid foundations for strengthening and developing the movement of Koreans in Japan down through generations. It is creditably defending the inviolable democratic national rights of Koreans in Japan, has established a well-regulated national educational system and is successfully bringing up the younger generation to be citizens overseas of chuche Korea. It has always skilfully mobilized the compatriots in the struggle to carry into effect the proposals of the government of the republic for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and greatly contributed to the development and prosperity of the homeland by fully displaying the spirit of devoted service of Koreans in Japan to the socialist homeland.

The patriotic activities of Chongnyon are a great pride of our nation and they evoke support and sympathy from among the world's progressive people including the Japanese people.

Indeed, the proud course traversed by Chongnyon is 35 years of glory in which it has successfully applied the chuche idea to the movement of Koreans in Japan and 35 years of patriotism in which it has devotedly worked for the noble cause for its homeland and nation.

I note with high appraisal that Chongnyon mas creditably discharged its honorable mission for the homeland and the nation over the past 35 years successfully overcoming the hardships and difficulties that cropped up, and extend warm thanks to all the Chongnyon functionaries and Koreans in Japan.

Chongnyon is now faced with heavy yet honorable tasks to consolidate its organizations at all levels and constantly develop in depth the patriotic work in keeping with the requirements of the movement of Koreans in Japan which has entered a new phase of changes, the message says, and goes on:

Chongnyon should more firmly establish the ideological system of chuche within its organizations under the banner of the chuche idea and make all the functionaries and Koreans in Japan deeply cherish their national dignity and honour and actively turn out in the noble patriotic cause for the homeland and the nation.

It should mobilize broad sections of compatriots in compliance with the requirements of the situation which is changing all the more in favor of the cause of national reunification and thus wage a vort vigorous struggle to check and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and carry into effect the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo.

It should constantly tighten the bonds of friendship with the world progressives including the Japanese people and thus make an active contribution to creating an international environment favorable to the patriotic movement of Koreans in Japan and to our people's cause of national reunification.

Kwangju Uprising in South 10th Anniversary Noted

Hanminjon Publishes Statement

SK1805154890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) in a statement on the situation published on May 16 on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising called upon the patriotic people to develop the struggle against the "Democratic Liberal Party" (DLP) into an anti-U.S. struggle for expelling the United States, the midwife of the "DLP," from South Korea and thus mete out stern punishment upon U.S. imperialism, the very one responsible for the tragic Kwangju incident.

Noting that an undeclared state of emergency reminiscent of the May 17 violence is being enacted again across South Korea and a strained situation threatening a second Kwangju tragedy is obtaining there, the statement says:

This is a reactionary offensive to blockade the struggle for inheriting the spirit of the righteous May 18 action at the initial stage by fascist violence, suppress the eruption of people's pent-up resentment and thereby defuse the catastrophic crisis of their fascist rule and consolidate the U.S. colonial rule and the "DLP" one-party dictatorial system.

By drawing the sword stained with the blood of the tragic Kwangju bloodbath in a fascist frenzy with the approach of the anniversary of the righteous May 18 action the No Tae-u group again stands stark naked, revealing its true color as the Kwangju murderer.

No illusion and expectation can now be had of the No "regime."

The No "regime" which has built the one-party dictatorial system through the three-party merger is trying to throttle the neck of our people, seeking to suppress the protests marking the righteous May 18 action by dint of the "security-oriented politics" and achieve the "stability" of the colonial rule and the fascist "regime."

The No "regime" and the "DLP" are targets of people's rancour, which stifled the Kwangju democratic resistance and made their appearance on its graveyard.

Our people will crush the "DLP," a coalition of traitors, and bring down a stern slegdehammer on the No Tae-u dictatorial "regime," the "heir" to the "Fifth Republic," through an all-people death-defying resistance on the square of May 18.

The United States is standing behind the pro-American conservative coalition and the fascist No Tae-u "regime". It is the bitter lesson left by the Kwangju uprising that it is impossible to achieve independence, democracy and reunification without ousting the United States.

Our patriotic people will turn our land into a crucible of the anti-U.S. struggle and sternly punish the U.S. imperialists, the mastermind of the Kwangju massacre.

When the sharp edge of the fascist suppression of the enemy is directed against the hardcore forces of the popular movement, our people should protect them from the repression by the fascist authorities, actively help them in their activities and join in the struggle to inherit the spirit of the May 18 righteous action.

If the No Tae-u group persists in the bayonet- brandishing, it will be bound to face the same miserable doom as the preceding dictators and the United States which encourages it will also drink a bitter cup.

The No Tae-u group must draw a lesson from the fate of the preceding fascist "regimes" and step down from "power" without delay. And the United States must stop its policy of domination and intervention and get out of this land.

Our Hanminjon will certainly bring the dawn of independence, democracy and reunification to this land by fighting side by side with the patriotic people to the last.

Chondaehyop To Assemble

SK1805155490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)—Student Song Kap-sok, chairman of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), declared that students of more than 150 colleges and universities from all parts of South Korea would assemble in Kwangju to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Kwangju uprising, according to a report.

Addressing a press conference on May 17, he denounced the repressive scheme of the fascist clique to block the inaugural meeting at the initial stage and declared that the meeting would be held at all costs at Chonnam University on May 19.

Documentary Shown in Theaters

SK1905044590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA)—The documentary film "Kwangju Popular Resistance Against Military Fascist Clique" is now showing at all cinema houses of Korea on the tenth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

The film records the March-May, 1980, struggle of the South Korean students against fascism and for democracy and the massive Kwangju popular uprising motivated by the military fascist clique's brutal repression.

It also shows the brutalities of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet group in mobilizing 70,000 puppet troops, planes, tanks, missiles and quantities of combat equipment and paratroopers in the repression of the demonstrators and killing more than 5,000 people and injuring 14,000 in Kwangju City alone with the active support of the U.S. imperialists.

Chongnyon Observes Anniversary

SK1905044790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Tokyo May 17 (KNS-KCNA)—Koreans in Japan held a rally in Tokyo on May 17 to support the South Korean people's struggle on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

In his speech at the rally, So Man-sul, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), denounced the U.S. imperialists, the backstage manipulator of the Kwangju bloodbath, and their faithful stooge, the No Tae-u group, and noted that since the Kwangju uprising, the South Korean people have fought under the slogan of anti-U.S. independence.

The South Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy and reunification has strengthened and developed to a new, higher stage, he noted, and expressed warm support to the people's righteous struggle including the large-scale protests recently held against the "Democratic Liberal Party".

He stressed the need to maintain vigilance against the anti-DPRK and anti-Chongnyon campaign of the domestic and foreign reactionaries getting more undisguised with the traitor No Tae-u's visit to Japan at hand and to strengthen the struggle to smash the campaign and safeguard the Chongnyon organizations and the human rights of Koreans in Japan.

South Students Stage Protests

SK1905052190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA)—Some 50,000 students staged anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggles at more than 150 campuses across South Korea on May 18, the tenth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, according to a report.

As many as 3,000 students in Kwangju and in South Cholla Province who held campus rallies to inherit the spirit of the May 18 uprising marched two kilometres from Chonnam University to Kwangju College of Education, chanting slogans against the traitor No Tae-u and the U.S. imperialists. Citizens who had turned out on to the streets joined in the demonstration to express support and encouragement to the struggle of the students, bringing the number of the protesters to more than 5,000. They loudly shouted "punish No Tae-u" and "Yankees, go home."

A memorial service took place in Mangwol-Tong, Kwangju, for the uprisers murdered by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u military fascist clique.

The participants at the service burnt the effigy of the traitor No Tae-u in military uniform.

Families of the martyrs who fell in the Kwangju popular uprising shouted "kill No Tae-u and Chon Tu-hwan".

Meanwhile, upwards of 7,000 students of 33 campuses in Seoul turned out in anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggles.

Some 1,500 students of Seoul University, 700 students of University of Foreign Studies and 700 students of Kyonghui University held separate campus rallies to inherit the spirit of the May 18 Kwangju resistance and to force the present "government" to resign before going over to demonstrations.

An estimated 300 students burnt the flags of the "Democratic Liberal Party" and the United States in front of Hanyang University.

In Kwangju on May 17, students who had staged an anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle, chanting "Down with No Tae-u" and "Drive out Yankees", put up a large picture board depicting demonstrators tearing a U.S. flag and painted the Stars and Stripes on the ground and trod on it with the pedestrians.

Students in Seoul hurled firebombs at the Kongjong Police booth of the puppet East police station on May 16 , shouting "dissolve the Democratic Liberal Party".

Frightened by the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggles, the No Tae-u fascist clique hurled more than 10,000 police of 81 companies in Seoul alone to encircle campuses and block the road leading to Kwangju.

On May 18, the fascist clique arrested more than 600 students in all parts of South Korea.

NODONG SINMUN on Kwangju

SK1905052790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA)—On May 17 alone, some 20,000 students of more than 50 campuses and people across South Korea held campus rallies to inherit the spirit of the May 18 Kwangju resistance and daringly turned out in anti-"government" struggles on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

NODONG SINMUN today says that the vigorous stuggle of the South Korean students and people on the occasion of the anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising is only too natural and righteous.

The news analyst says:

The shocking atrocities committed by the murderers, Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u, against the resistance fighters in Kwangju on the repressive order of the U.S. imperialists 10 years ago left implacable grievances against the murderers in the minds of the South Korean people.

The South Korean students and people have turned out again in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle with the anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising as an occasion because they know only too well that they cannot settle the grudge of the Kwangju resistance fighters and nor can think of independence democracy and reunification with the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the clan of the "Democratic Liberal Party" led by the traitor No Tae-u left alone.

Nonetheless, the No Tae-u group is running wild in the suppression of people by brandishing the bayonets, turning a deaf ear to their demand.

The No Tae-u group's suppression is an insult to the patriotic people who call for independence, democracy and reunification and its last-ditch effort to maintain the dictatorial power by staging the 2nd and 3rd Kwangju bloodbath, if necessary.

The South Korean students and people will drive the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of South Korea, democratize society and bring a reunified country by inheriting the patriotic will of the Kwangju resistance fighters, defying any repressive move of the puppet clique.

Memorial Service Held in South

SK1905054590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0536 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA)—A memorial service for the victims of the Kwangju popular uprising and a rally to inherit the spirit of the May resistance were held in Kwangju Friday with the participation of more than 100,000 citizens and students on the lapse of 10 years since the start of the Kwangju popular uprising, according to reports.

Speaking at the rally, the permanent chairman of the Kwangju-South Cholla Province Coalition for Democracy said that if the May 18 problem is to be solved, the "Sixth Republic" of the No Tae-u group must be removed, a democratic government be set up and the democratisation of society and national reunification be accelerated.

The participants of the rally adopted a four-point resolution demanding that a thorough probe be made into the truth of the Kwangju massacre and those who ordered the puppet army to fire be ferreted out and punished.

Charging that "the United States stood behind the Kwangju massacre and the recent merger of three parties," they in the resolution called for "an end to the U.S. interference" in the internal affairs of South Korea.

They declared: "We resolve to launch a boycott campaign against U.S. goods from now on" to express our protest against the United States.

They urged the traitor No Tae-u to "resign, assuming responsibility for social instability and economic setbacks."

Kwangju Police 'Fired' at Protesters

SK2005085390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 20 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA)—Police of the puppet Sosok Police booth in Kwangju fired revolvers and "M-16" rifles at some 50 demonstrators on the night of May 18 and police of the puppet Kyenim police booth fired revolvers at some 100 demonstrators on the early morning of May 19, according to a report.

The South Korean people are greatly enraged at the brutalities of the No Tae-u fascist clique who fired bullets at demonstrators to cause the second Kwangju incident, not content with the bloodbath in Kwangju ten years ago.

'Atrocious Crackdown' Denounced

SK2005091290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 20 May 90

["Blood for Blood"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Sunday hits out at the No Tae-u fascist clique for intensifying fascist suppression around the 10th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

On May 18, the No group mobilized more than 10,000 police of 81 companies in Seoul, crying that it would "block at initial stage" anti-U.S., anti-"government" rallies and demonstrations of students and people, and drove out police vehicles equipped with tear gas lunchers and thousands of riot police with iron bars in a brutal crackdown on demonstrators in Kwangju.

This atrocious crackdown shows that there is no change at all in the murdurous disposition of the traitor No Tae-u and the "government of the Democratic Liberal Party" is a heinous military fascist dictatorial "regime" little different from the "Yusin government" and the "Fifth Republic government," says the paper in a commentary.

The news analyst notes:

The No Tae-u group would not hesitate to stage the second Kwangju bloodbath for prolonging the dictatorial power.

On May 18, more than 50,000 students held rallies and demonstration at 150 campuses across South Korea. Effigies of No Tae-u and flags of the "Democratic Liberal Party and Stars and Stripes were burnt everywhere.

Blood must be paid with blood. This is the unanimous determination of South Korean students and people. The South Korean people will not lower the banner of struggle lifted up by resistance fighters in Kwangju till their desire for independence, democracy and reunification is realized, but revenge upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the military fascist clique hundredfold and thousandfold.

Demonstrations Continue in Kwangju

SK2105065390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0605 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA)—A "national meeting of youth and students to inherit the spirit of the Kwangju resistance on its tenth anniversary and the inaugural ceremony of the fourth "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) were held at Chonnam University in Kwangju with the participation of tens of thousands of students from 161 universities and colleges across South Korea and citizens for 8 hours till 3 hours 20 minutes at dawn on May 20 from the previous evening, according to a report.

At the inaugural ceremony of the fourth "Chondaehyop" poems written by student Im Chong-sok, former chairman of "Chondaehyop", and coed Yim Su-kyong, the "flower of reunification", in prison were recited and there was an inaugural address by the new chairman of "Chondaehyop".

An inaugural declaration of "Chondaehyop" was read out.

Student Song Kap-sok, new chairman of "Chondaehyop", in his speech declared that the one million students would fight staunchly in the van of the struggle to crush the "Democratic Liberal Party" (DLP) and expell the U.S. imperialists, carrying forward the cause of the May 18 Kwangju people's resistance.

When the second people's rally to inherit the spirit of the may resistance, crush the one-party dictatorship of the "DLP" and win the basic rights of people which had been planned in Kumnam Road in Kwangju by the Kwangju-South Cholla Provincial Democratic Alliance on May 20 was frustrated at the initial stage by police, more than 20,000 workers, citizens and students from all parts of South Korea staged a demonstration.

When the crowd swarmed to the Kyerim police booth and demanded the release of arrested students, police fired some 30 bullets.

Enraged at this, the protesters flocked to the police booth again and the police fired bullets not yielding to this, they pressed toward tear gas-firing police every where, shouting "The United States is the real culprit in the Kwangju massacre," "Let us kill No Tae-u for reunification," "Dissolve DLP" and "Down with No Tae-u".

Protesting against the presence of more than 40,000 U.S. troops in South Korea, the protesters charged that the United States is perpetuating the division of the Korean peninsula and strongly demanded its withdrawal, drawing applause from citizens.

Following the inaugural ceremony of the fourth "Chondaehyop", a "national workers meeting" was held at Choson University on May 20 with the participation of some 5,000 workers and students under the auspices of the "National Alliance of Trade Unions" and the "National Federation of Students".

So Yun-sok Speaks in Pyongsong

SK2105042990 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 18 May 90

[Excerpts] Mass rallies were held yesterday in Pyongsong City and Sariwon City to mark the 10th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju people's uprising. [passage omitted]

In the mass rally held in Pyongsong City, following a speech by Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and responsible secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, Yang Tok-su, representative of the workers; Kim Su-ok, representative of the agricultural working people; and Choe Yong-chun, representative of youths and students made speeches. [passage omitted]

In the mass rally held in Sariwon City, following a speech by Kang Hyon-su, responsible secretary of the North Hwanghae Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the North Hwanghae People's Committee, Choe Yong-man, representative of the workers; Paek Yong-suk, representative of the agricultural working people; and Ha Kwang-chin, representative of youths and students made speeches. [passage omitted]

South Korea

DPRK Said To Oppose Diplomatic Ties With U.S.

SK2005030890 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 20 May 90

[Text] A North Korean scholar stated that North Korea opposes the establishment of diplomatic relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union and between the United States and North Korea because this will perpetuate division of the Korean peninsula.

Choe U-chin was asked to comment on the prospect for the establishment of diplomatic relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union during informal talks with South Korean reporters that were held after a seminar sponsored by George Washington University and

YOMIURI SHIMBUN yesterday. Choe, vice director of the Peace and Arms Reduction Research Institute of North Korea, asserted that the issue of establishing diplomatic relations between North and South of Korea and their neighboring countries should be pursued from the standpoint of examining whether or not such relations will be helpful to the reunification of the Korean peninsula.

He said that the establishment of diplomatic relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union is not desirable because this will perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula.

Asked how North Korea would react if the United States were to propose establishment of diplomatic relations with North Korea in the future, Choe U-chin said that North Korea does not want to establish diplomatic relations with the United States because this will result in permanent division of the Korean peninsula. He added that a series of diplomatic contacts between the United States and North Korea are being held in Beijing because there are some issues for North Korea to negotiate with the United States, including replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace treaty and withdrawal of U.S. troops.

'No Need for Pyongyang To Comply'

SK2105023390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0218 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Washington, May 20 (YONHAP)—North Korea opposes establishment of diplomatic ties with the United States and would not subscribe to safeguards accord under the International Atomic Energy [Agency] (IAEA) Agreement, a prominent North Korean scholar said Saturday.

Choe U-chin, 57, deputy director of Pyongyang's Institute for Peace and Arms Reduction, told South Korean correspondents that North Korea is also opposed to establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and South Korea.

Choe's remarks mean that there is no change in Pyongyang's position that it remains opposed to cross recognition of Seoul by Moscow and Pyongyang by Washington, because it would pertuate the division of the Korean peninsula.

Meeting reporters after attending a conference on East Asian security at George Washington University, Choe said North Korea would be unaffected by the reforms sweeping East-bloc countries.

"The structural changes in the Eastern European countries only expose their own internal problems. We won't be affected by those changes," he said.

Asked to comment on the U.S. demand that Pyongyang subscribe to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) agreement on nuclear safety, Choe said there was no need for Pyongyang to comply.

North Korea joined the nuclear non-proliferation treaty in 1984 in hope that the United States would withdraw its nuclear armaments deployed in the southern half of Korea, Choe said.

He argued that since the United States has shown no sign of willingness to withdraw its nuclear arms nor responded positively to North Korea's proposal to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone, there was no hurry for Pyongyang to sign the IAEA agreement.

He said North Korean diplomats were contacting their U.S. counterparts in Beijing to discuss such problems as the replacement of the armistice with a peace treaty and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the southern half of the peninsula.

Choe and three other scholars from North Korea attended the conference, which was co-sponsored by the school's institute for sino-Soviet studies and the Japanese daily YOMIURI SHIMBUN.

It was earlier reported that Ho Tam, chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, would attend the conference, which opened Thursday, but he did not come.

The co-sponsors said they did not invite Ho, a prominent official in charge of dealings with South Korea, as the U.S. State Department refused to give him an entry visa.

USSR, North Delegates Argue at U.S. Seminar

SK1905111090 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 19 May 90 p 5

[Report by Washington correspondent Han Nam-kyu]

[Text] North Korea cannot help but be isolated even in international seminars. Even the Soviet Union gave up its stand of defending Pyongyang at a seminar held in Washington from 17 May to 19 May. International affairs experts from seven countries—North Korea, South Korea, the United States, Japan, China, and the Soviet Union—attended this seminar, which was sponsored by George Washington University and Japan's YOMIURI SHIMBUN.

On 18 May, Mr. Georgiy Kunadze, director of the Japan Department of the World Economics and International Relations Institute (IMEMO) under the Soviet Academy of Sciences, made remarks that greatly angered the North Korean participants. He made an assertion implying that the Soviet Union's alliance with North Korea has virtually ended. Mr. Kunadze publicly declared that the Soviet Union's relations with North Korea are minimal treaty relations, which means that if the Pyongyang side is attacked by third parties, the Soviet Union will give security assistance to North Korea.

Mr. Kunadze, who, it was learned, enjoys the confidence of Primakov, director of the Soviet Academy of Sciences [title as published], and who, it was also learned, exercises a great deal of influence in formulating the Soviet Union's Far East policy, also said that day, "The Soviet Union does not accept the cross-recognition of North and South Korea." He said that diplomatic relations will be established between Korea and the Soviet Union when such relations are necessary and that it is not necessary for the two countries to wait until cross-recognition of North and South Korea is achieved.

It was learned that as a result of these remarks by Mr. Kunadze, which disappointed North Korea, a rather long argument took place between the North Korean side and Mr. Kunadze and that the participants from the South Korean side and other countries were in an awkward situation.

It was also learned that when Mikanagi, former Japanese ambassador to South Korea and a Japanese delegate, made remarks on the Korean peninsula issue, the North Korean side tried to instigate an argument with him by asking why Japan was meddling in someone else's affairs and that as a result, the atmosphere of the seminar became awkward.

Participants in the seminar said that considering the attitude of the North Korean participants, North Korea does not seem to be receptive to changes in the communist bloc, including Eastern Europe.

The U.S. Government sent officials responsible for North Korean affairs to conferences during this seminar as observers, and they also attended receptions. This way, the U.S. Government showed a positive attitude toward this seminar.

Even Robert Kimmitt, undersecretary of state for political affairs, who enjoys the confidence of Secretary of State Baker, appeared at a reception on the night of 17 May, and, as observers, Richardson, chief of the Korean Affairs Section of the Department of State, and all other officials in the section attended an 18 May meeting, in which the Korean peninsula issue was discussed.

On 18 May, the sponsors of this seminar, which was mainly led by Gaston Sigur, former assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, and George Washington University Professor Kim Yong-chin, invited all the participants, including the North Korean delegates, to Uraeok Restaurant, which is run by a Korean resident in the United States, and served them kalbi [barbequed beef ribs] and noodles.

During this occasion, Choe U-chin, director of the Peace and Arms Reduction Institute; Yi Hyong-chol, researcher at the institute; and Ho Chong, deputy permanent observer of the North Korean Mission to the United Nations showed rather open attitudes and talked with South Korean delegates. They also agreed to meet with with South Korean correspondents based in Washington when this seminar is over on 19 May.

U.S. Scholar's Trip to DPRK Postponed

SK2005050690 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 19 May 90 p 2

[YONHAP from Washington]

[Text] Ho Chong (40), deputy permanent observer of the North Korean Mission to the United Nations, who is now visiting Washington to attend a seminar—organized by George Washington University and Japan's YOMIURI SHIMBUN—as an observer, is actively contacting U.S. congressmen and scholars.

Ho, who received permission from the U.S. Department of State to visit Washington from 16 to 23 May under the condition that he would not meet U.S. Government officials, briefly attended the seminar on 17 May, when the seminar opened. That afternoon, he met Dr. William Taylor, deputy director for international programs at the Center for Strategic and International Studies and notified him that his trip to North Korea, which had been scheduled from 25 May to 1 June, was postponed.

U.S. Envoy Gives Interview to CHOSON ILBO

SK1905024690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0227 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 19 (OANA-YONHAP)—U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Donald Gregg said Friday [18 May] the United States will grant senior North Korean officials, including former Foreign Minister Ho Tam, entry visas if they want to visit his country for non-political purposes such as academic seminars.

In an interview with the CHOSON ILBO, a leading vernacular daily, the U.S. envoy said North Koreans will not be permitted to contact high-ranking U.S. Government officials while in the United States.

Gregg was quoted as saying that contacts between the United States and North Korea in Beijing were not political negotiations but were part of U.S. efforts to help lower tension on the Korean peninsula by improving inter-Korean relations.

The interview came amid a series of reports on moves by Washington and Pyongyang to improve ties.

North Korea has decided to return five sets of remains of U.S. soldiers killed during the Korean war in an unprecedented gesture of rapprochement, while the United States is considering giving entry visas to North Korean officials.

On the U.S. Forces stationed in Korea, the ambassador said Washington will withdraw 5,000 non-combatants out of 43,000 U.S. troops in Korea and close three air bases by 1992 under the first-stage troop reduction plan, the daily reported.

The second-stage troop withdrawal will be conducted flexibly in accordance with changes in the North Korean military threat against the South, Gregg was quoted as saying.

He said the number of U.S. Forces in Korea will be maintained at a proper level that the Korean people want, according to the newspaper.

Gregg was also quoted as saying the United States 100 percent supports and highly evaluates President No Tae-u's northern policy, a diplomatic initiative designed to improve relations with socialist countries, including the Soviet Union and China.

His remarks may be a response to news reports that the U.S. Administration is worried over South Korea's speedy moves to better ties with communist countries.

Gregg said he sees anti-American sentiments among radical and liberal groups in Korea as having cooled down and is willing to have dialogue with groups, including the National Alliance of Student Representatives, which he claimed misunderstands U.S. policy toward South Korea, CHOSON said.

'Radical' Group in Tokyo Threatens No's Safety

SK2005121890 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 May 90 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (AP)—A radical rightist group has sent letters to Japanese news agencies threatening the safety of South Korean President No Tae-u during his visit to Tokyo next week, officials said Saturday.

"No Tae-u, do not come. If you come, we won't guarantee (your) safety," KYODO NEWS SERVICE said the letter it received said.

The letters, to KYODO and JIJI PRESS, were signed by the Sekihotai, a group that previously has claimed responsibility for the shotgun murder of reporter for the liberal newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN in May 1987 and for other attacks.

"If you come, we will execute every single anti-Japanese Korean resident in Japan," the letter added.

the letters were postmarked in Nagoya, in central Japan, and delivered in Tokyo on Saturday, police said.

KYODO said the letter said the Sekihotai, or "Society for Reprisals Against Reds," also had set a fire earlier in the week at a building in Nagoya housing the offices of Korean groups.

The entrance of the building was damaged, but no one was injured in the Thursday attack, police said.

Response to Expected Japanese Apology Pondered

SK1905023690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 19 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government is racking its brains for an appropriate response if the Japanese emperor's apology for wartime crimes against Koreans falls short of Korean expectations.

President No Tae-u may express "very strong regret" in an imperial palace dinner to be held in his honor and in two rounds of talks scheduled with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu if the apology is unsatisfactory, a high-ranking government official said Saturday [19 May]. No is to visit Japan May 24-26.

Another expression of Korean displeasure over an insincere apology would be to put an invitation for Emperor Akihito to visit Seoul on hold, he said.

"The government's position is clear. The emperor's apology should manifest Japan's repentance for past wrongs in the most definite words," he said.

Failure to meet Korean expectations would not be overlooked, and all possible means would be sought to express dissatisfaction within the boundary of preserving diplomatic relations, he said.

"We believe the Japanese Government will consider our position in helping the emperor write a statement of apology, and that the statement will go beyond the regrets expressed by his late father, Emperor Hirohito, in his meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan in 1984," he said.

He said the government was well aware that Japanese emperors, in making apologetic remarks to other people, had neither identified Japan as the subject of the apology nor the other side as the object.

"We don't think the lack of a precedent is important here. They (the Japanese) have to understand the special features of our bilateral relationship," he said.

A resolution apologizing to the Korean people reportedly being considered by Japanese parliamentarians may calm the storm over the Korean straits, but it will not be easy for Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to positively work for it, the official said.

With No's visit to Japan less than a week away, Tokyo is expected to convey its final position on the expression and extent of the apology soon, he said.

Ever since No's state visit was officially announced here on May 8, neither government concealed the diplomatic tug-of-war from the public.

Koreans in general are still calling on No to cancel the visit for Japan's alleged lack of sincerity in apologizing for its atrocities perpetrated during its occupation of the Korean peninsula 1910-45, while many Japanese, including prominent LDP Secretary-General Ichiro Ozawa, have expressed objections to Akihito making an apology.

Ozawa stirred up a hornets nest of Korean resentment on Monday by saying, "There is no need to go down on our knees and bow our heads."

Ozawa's remarks came under all-out attack by the Korean media, who in unison branded them "absurd."

The Japanese Embassy in downtown Seoul, has emerged as a daily site of anti-Japanese demonstrations and is protected by dozens of helmeted riot policemen.

Withholding Invitation Considered

SK1905055090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0533 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 19 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u will not invite Japanese Emperor Akihito to visit South Korea during his state visit to Japan next week if he is dissatisfied with the emperor's apology for Japan's occupation of Korea through the end of World War II, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung broadly hinted Saturday [19 May].

Choe told reporters: "We have not yet determined if we will invite the Japanese emperor or not. However, it is certain that a welcoming mood should exist before we invite him to visit Korea."

He said his ministry was still awaiting Tokyo's final position on the matter of an apology.

"We have already conveyed our unswerving position to the Japanese side. I believe the Japanese Government will meet the expectations of our people," he said.

He predicted the two governments would complete bilateral negotiations on Tuesday, when Pak Tae-chun, a leader of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), goes to Tokyo.

"Chairman Pak is on close terms with many political and economic leaders in Japan. He played an important role in resolving the bilateral row over the legal status of resident Koreans in Japan last month. I believe he will help settle the current problem, too," Choe said.

Reaffirming that Tokyo had not conveyed any position to Seoul on the apology issue, he said in any event a notification would not be made public.

Asked to confirm a report that Japan has dispatched a special envoy to Korea, Choe said, "I have not heard of anything like that from the Japanese Government."

Wording of Apology Studied

SK2105015490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0133 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Japan are wrestling with the wording of an apology for Japanese colonization of the Korean peninsula and ensuing atrocities against Koreans through the end of World War II that Korea wants Emperor Akihito to deliver to President No Tae-u during his state visit to Tokyo this week.

In a draft of the emperor's apology submitted to Seoul, the Japanese Government uses the words "we" and "the two countries" where the Korean Government is demanding a clear definition of Japan as the offender and Korea as the victim.

A high-ranking Korean official says the draft falls short of Korean expectations, though he allows that it shows "considerable progress" from remarks by Akihito's late father, Emperor Hirohito, during then-President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Tokyo in 1984.

It is likely that former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda will convey Japan's final position to Seoul when he arrives Tuesday to attend a meeting of former heads of government opening Wednesday.

"The draft statement can't meet our demand for a direct and explicit expression of apology and repentance. Although it shows considerable progress from Emperor Hirohito's, we don't think it is sufficient to alleviate our people's discontent and open a future-oriented chapter in our bilateral history based on liquidation of the unhappy past," the official said.

An apology cannot become an object of concession on the part of Korea but is up to Japan's own judgment, according to the official.

"It is for Japan to decide the content and expression of the apology, but we hope our government's position and our people's expectations will be reflected in the statement," said the official who declined to be identified.

Affirming the two countries are having smooth consultations on the matter, he predicted an apology will settled on before No arrives in Tokyo on Thursday.

Koreans, particularly those with relatives who were killed or went missing after being drafted by Japan during world war ii, and those in Japan as resident foreigners, have been arguing for cancellation of the trip, saying Japan lacks sincerity in dealing with the scars inflicted during and after its occupation of Korea (1910-45).

Until early last week, Japanese politicians were trying to prevent the son of Hirohito, the late emperor during whose reign Korea was Japan's colony, from uttering words of apology in his meeting with the Korean president. Leading members of both the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and the largest opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) openly opposed an imperial apology on the ground that Akihito is not the head of government but a national symbol.

Such Japanese moves fed Korean resentment, which had already surfaced in demonstrations and newspaper columns and which forced Japan to seek the emperor's apology.

Earlier reports indicated Akihito will make apologetic remarks during an imperial palace dinner on Thursday.

8 Koreans in Japanese Jails for Espionage Freed

SK2105123390 Seoul YONHAP in English 1225 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP)—Eight Korean residents of Japan who had served long prison terms on convicted charges of spying for North Korea were released on parole Monday [21 May] on an appeal made by pro-Seoul Koreans in Japan, the Justice Ministry said.

Among the freed was Choe Chol-kyo, 59, who had been sentenced to death in 1971 for his espionage activities in Seoul. Choe had served 16 years behind bar, after the sentence was commuted to 20 years in jail, the Ministry said.

Besides Choe, two of the released persons had been condemned to death for similar charges, it said.

The amnesty was carried out as the government accepted the appeal for the release of the eight convicts by the pro-Seoul Korean Residents' Association in Japan prior to President No Tae-u's state visit to Japan slated for May 24-26, it said.

Family members and relatives of the convicts have taken conciliatory attitudes toward the pro-Seoul organization, it added.

Kim Tae-chung Threatens To Nullify Accord

SK1905001990 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 May 90 p 1

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung yesterday threatened to nullify an accord reached with President No Tae-u on Dec. 15 last year to bring an end to the controversy over the eradication of 5th Republic legacies, if No proves insincere in making reparations for the brutal military crackdown on 1980 Kwangju uprising.

"After gleaning the ruling party's attitude in a tete-a-tete with No (expected late this month) as well as in a special parliamentary sitting toward the settlement of the Kwangju problems, I will make my decision," Kim stressed.

Kim, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], issued the warning in his address to a ceremony marking the 10th anniversary of the tragic event at PPD headquarters.

It was reported that his "decision" would include the renunciation of the Dec. 15 agreement and intensification of his anti-No struggle.

The Chongwadae accord on Dec. 15 was concluded by No and the three opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil. But one month later, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil defected to the ruling camp in a merger with No's ruling party.

PPD head Kim criticized No for breaking his promise to restore honor to Kwangju citizens by implementing programs commemorating the incident's victims and by providing satisfactory monetary compensation for the dead and the wounded.

He also charged that President No is trying to get out of his vow to hold elections for local parliaments, which he claimed was the focus of the Dec. 15 compromise.

The opposition leader clarified that the absolute conditions for the solution of the Kwangju issue are to uncover the full truth about the incident, to restore the honor of Kwangju citizens, to make satisfactory compensation for victims and to sanctify the graveyard of the dead.

In particular, he stressed, the persons who gave an order to open fire on protestors should be determined.

The PPD, he added, believes that military strongmen Chon Tu-hwan and Chong Ho-yong and the then commander of the Air-borne Brigade should be held responsible for the firing.

The PPD dispatched vice president Mun Tong-hwan to Kwangju to attend ceremonies marking the 10th anniversary of the tragedy.

Meanwhile, the nascent opposition Democratic Party also sent a delegation led by Rep. Pak Chan-chong.

No Tae-u Urges Cabinet To Work on Stability

SK1905072990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0649 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 19 (OANA-YONHAP)—President No Tae-u exhorted his Cabinet ministers Saturday to do their utmost to rest stability to South Korea by the end of the year.

"Cabinet ministers should by no means forget my pledge to the people, made in a special statement on May 7, that the government will ensure political, social and economic stability by the end of the year," No told officials during an inspection tour of the Economic Planning Board (EPB).

"All ministers should make their best efforts to stabilize living standards by carrying out government measures with a new determination and without any interruption," the president said.

"By consistently pushing forward with government policies, the Cabinet should do its utmost to restore people's confidence," No said.

He ordered Deputy Prime Minister Yi Sung-yun, who is also EPB head, to study ways to reduce the tax burden on workers and renew his determination to root out real estate speculation by big businesses.

Appealing for concerted efforts by the public to overcome the current "difficult situation" May 7, No pledged that he would rule the nation with uncommon determination and attitude to restore stability and give the people confidence.

His EPB visit was apparently part of a series of on-the-spot inspections to show his determination to actively handle the socioeconomic difficulties facing Korea.

No Addresses World Leaders Via Satellite

SK2105040190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0249 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 21 (OANA-YONHAP)—President No Tae-u has called on the nations of the Asia and Pacific region to lay the cornerstone for cooperation, saying the countries of Europe were achieving economic and political integration and overcoming the wounds of World War II.

"Since the end of World War II, the Asia-Pacific region has achieved more rapid economic growth than any other area in the world. We now see the fulfillment of old predictions that the center of new world civilization would shift to the Pacific," No said Sunday in a speech transmitted by satellite from Seoul to the 23rd international general meeting of the Pacific Basin Economic Council in Japan.

"Still, there has been little accumulation of multilateral cooperation in the Pacific region. No framework has yet been created to enable this region to jointly meet the challenges of the changing world even though failure to do so may set back global progress," he said.

At the conference, held under the theme "Pacific cooperation in the changing global environment of the 1990s," most of the top leaders in the Asia-Pacific region took part, including U.S. President George Bush, Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawk and Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

"We need to develop a mutually complementary system of cooperation unique to this region which will be capable of orchestrating the varied historical and cultural backgrounds, as well as varied economic characteristics, of all Pacific nations into a smoothly functioning whole," No said.

He also called for a progressive and broad-minded approach to conquer the past as "the negative legacies of the unhappy history of East Asia have yet to be wiped clean off the slate."

"We should learn a lesson from the fact that even European nations that fought each other in World War II are now moving to integrate themselves economically and politically," he said.

For the promotion of Asia-Pacific regional cooperation, he made four suggestions. One of them was to uphold the "principle of openness," in order "not only speed up regional economic development but also forestall possible attempts in other regions to raise protectionist barriers or form trade blocs."

He also put stress on the "principle of mutual respect," to foster "ties of interdependence within the region" and said cooperation should be aimed at "making the most of the merits of market economies."

No's fourth point was: "A future-oriented system of cooperation should be built based on deep understanding and genuine friendship among the peoples of the region."

Delegation Visit to USSR Postponed Until Jul

SK2105083590 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 21 May 90 p 2

[Text] The ROK delegation for negotiations with the Soviet Union for the establishment of diplomatic relations may not be dispatched until July.

It was learned on 20 May that the ROK Government finds it necessary to postpone sending the delegation, which was expected to go some time in May or June, at least until July because the Soviet side has not informed the ROK side of its specific position regarding the establishment of diplomatic relations, and because the Soviet side is busy with its domestic schedule.

A high-ranking government official on that day said, "The Soviet side has not yet informed us of its specific position, such as how the negotiation delegation is to be formed, when the delegation is to be dispatched, and what the agenda for the negotiations will be." He then added, "The trip of the Soviet-bound ROK delegation is very likely to be postponed until July, because the Soviet side must be busy with preparations for the U.S.-Soviet summit talks scheduled for early June in Washington, and the 28th CPSU Congress which will begin on 2 July."

10th Anniversary of Kwangju Activities Noted

Police Arrest 481 Protesters

SK1905063590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0556 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 19 (YONHAP)—Police arrested 481 protesters friday on charges stemming from street battles in South Korea to mark the 10th anniversary of the Kwangju civil uprising.

In Kwangju alone, 123 radical students and citizens were taken into custody as fierce street battles with the riot troopers raged into the early hours of Saturday morning.

The police detained 5,300 demonstrators across the country, but most were released after admonition.

The street battles in the southwestern city, 255 kilometers from Seoul, began immediately after a government-authorized rally in memory of the most tragic incident in modern Korean history on Kwangju's main thoroughfare.

About 30,000 of the some 100,000 participants attempted to go on a "peace march" in three directions after commemorating the pro-democracy revolt 10 years ago, but the police began to fire tear gas to disperse them, sparking stone-throwing protests.

Two police boxes in eastern Kwangju were destroyed in fire-bomb raids by radical demonstrators late Friday evening and early Saturday morning, but police firing blanks broke up the attacks.

Some 100 protesters smashed a shelter for traffic policemen in downtown Kwangju just after midnight.

Some 38 riot troopers and five students were injured during the sporadic clashes throughout the nation and seven public buildings were attacked, according to the police.

Thousands of radical students and dissidents staged street battles in downtown Seoul when an anti-government rally scheduled for the plaza in front of Seoul City Hall was foiled by riot police.

In a preemptive move to keep people out of the city center, police rounded up 4,300 students and citizens and held them in preventative custody Friday.

Protesters who escaped the dragnet shouted anti-government and anti-American slogans as riot police drove them off the streets and into alleys.

A squad of tear gas-firing riot troopers advanced onto the campus of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies in eastern Seoul.

Earlier Friday, some 400 college students on a train bound for Kwangju pulled the emergency cord so they could get off and join their colleagues at Chonam University campus, about 500 meters away from where the train halted.

The inaugural meeting of the new leaders of Chondaehyop, the national student representatives' council, is scheduled for the campus on Saturday. The four-year-old group is the largest organization of activist students in the nation.

The students made the emergency stop to avoid checkpoints set up by police around Kwangju to prevent students, dissidents and workers from other parts of the nation converging on the city.

The train was to arrive at Kwangju station at 10:50 P.M.

Leaders of Chondaehyop held a news conference Saturday morning in Kwangju and said they would meet on Chonnam University campus, despite government efforts to foil the gathering.

Most leaders of the student body are fugitives, with arrest warrants outstanding for their alleged roles in May 9 rallies that were the largest nationwide protests since No took office two years ago.

They said some 8,000 collegians had already assembled on the campus and the number would swell to 25,000 later Saturday.

Chondaehyop Chairman Song Kap-sok, leader of the Chonnam University chapter, asked students across the nation to join the Kwangju assembly.

The prosecution has obtained an arrest warrant for Song and 17 other leaders of the activist group, but Song still addressed the massive rally in Kwangju Friday afternoon.

Song called for No's resignation and the dissolution of the Democratic Liberal Party in his speech to the 100,000-strong crowd packing the main street of Kwangju.

Security authorities appear relieved that the demonstrations in Kwangju were relatively calm Friday, but tension is still high because of the students' rally Saturday.

Police are stepping up checks in the vicinity of Kwangju to prevent outside students from flocking into the city, but the number of students at Chonnam University is growing.

Some 1,500 riot troopers were deployed around the campus and a battle seems inevitable as the police vow to disperse the rally by advancing onto the campus if necessary, and to stop the students from taking to the streets after the rally.

Student Dies After Jump From Train

SK1905130390 Seoul YONHAP in English 1239 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Kwangju, Korea, May 19 (YONHAP)—A Seoul college student who was heading for Kwangju to attend an activitist students' rally died Saturday after jumping down to the ground from his train.

Shin Chang-ho, 21, a sophomore at Taeyu Technical College in Seoul, jumped from his train with two friends around 12:45 p.m. at a place between Changsong and Kwangju in an apparent move to avoid police check-up at the Kwangju station.

Shin was critically injured on his head and was treated at a Kwangju hospital but died after seven hours. Two other students got minor injuries and were released after treatment.

Thousands of students left Seoul early Saturday to join the students of Kwangju and from other areas for the inaugural meeting of the new leaders of Chondaehyop, the national student representatives' council, slated for Saturday evening at Chonnam university in Kwangju, 285 kilometers southwest of Seoul.

Meanwhile, the head of South Cholla provincial police bureau said police did not conduct check-ups in the train on which Shin and his friends were riding when the train stopped at the Changsong station.

Paek Hyong-cho, the police chief, said the students may have jumped from the train on the news that police are inspecting the people at the Kwangju station.

Chondaehyop Inaugurates Leadership

SK1905140990 Seoul YONHAP in English 1351 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Kwangju, Korea, May 19 (OANA-YONHAP)—About 25,000 students and Kwangju citizens inaugurated the new leadership of the Chondaehyop, the national student representatives' council, at a nightly rally at the Chonnam National University campus while some 1,500 riot police sealed off the campus.

The four-year-old group, led by Song Kap-sok, concurrently leader of the Chonnam Students Council, is the largest organization of activitist students in the nation.

Song and a dozen national student leaders, all of whom had already been put on a wanted list for engineering the May 9 demonstrations, led the rally.

Song, 24, said the Chondaehyop, in the fourth year, would stage in earnest anti-ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) struggles and anti-American struggles as well as the struggles for the reunification of the fatherland.

He accused the ruling of attempting to prolong its authoritarian one-party dictatorship.

Song said in a three-point declaration that the new leadership would strive to oust the President No Tae-u's government and smash the DLP's "conspiracy to grip the power perpetually" while "vigorously promote struggles to expel the United States which is the actual mastermind of the Kwangju massacre (10 years ago)."

The rally began around 8 P.M., two hours later than the original schedule, because of a student's death after he jumped from a train down to the ground. Shin Chang-ho, a sophomore of Taeyu Technical College in Seoul, jumped from the train at a place between the Changsong and Kwangju station in an apparent move to avoid police check-up at the Kwangju station. Shin, injured in his head, was treated at the Chonnam University Hospital but died after seven hours.

"Down with (President) No Tae-u," "Dissolve the (ruling) Democratic Liberal Party," yelled the students who also shouted anti-American slogans.

Meanwhile, the head of the Chonnam police bureau said he will not put police troops into the campus in order to prevent unhappy incidents from taking place as the rally is held in the night.

The students erected barricades at the university's three gates with chairs, broken furniture and other materials.

Earlier Saturday, police foiled a mass rally planned by a national dissidents alliance.

On friday, thousands of students and citizens staged anti-government and anti-American demonstrations, clashing with riot police after holding a government-authorized rally in memory of the Kwangju uprising 10 years ago, the most tragic incident in modern Korean history.

Students Clash With Riot Police

SK2105025590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0241 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Kwangju, South Korea, May 21 (YONHAP)—Fierce street battles have raged for three consecutive nights in this southwestern city as student activists, militant unionists and dissidents clash with riot troopers on the 10th anniversary of a pro-democracy uprising here.

Some 20,000 protesters pelted tear gas-shooting riot police with stones late into Sunday night on the main streets and alleys in hit-and-run attacks by groups of 1,000 to 2,000.

About 120 demonstrators, most of them students, and 33 riot troopers were reported injured during the sporadic clashes. One student was in a grave condition after he was hit in the head by a tear gas shell.

The third day of street battles began in the early afternoon, when police tried to stop demonstrators from around the nation from holding an unauthorized rally on the plaza in front of the Chonnam Province government building in the city center. It was here 10 years ago Friday that troops opened fire on protesters, killing nearly 200 people by official account.

Most of the protesters were student activists in town for a ceremony to inaugurate a new executive council of Chondaehyop, the National Student Representatives' Council, on Chonnam University campus on Saturday.

Students flooded the main street and attempted to head for the rally site, but were blocked by riot police.

Peekaboo battles between students and police lasted into the late hours Sunday around the main street of this city 255 kilometers from Seoul.

A clothing shop was gutted by flames and a police box besieged by 3,000 protesters for half an hour during the street battles. Another police box in an eastern area of the city was attacked by students throwing fire-bombs and police fired blanks to disperse them.

Militant workers joined in the battle after their rally on Chosun University campus was halted by police.

Police managed to disperse taxi drivers, who drove about 50 cabs onto the street to join the protest in their own rally to mark the 10th anniversary of the civil disturbance, one of the most tragic incidents in modern South Korean history.

The street clash began Friday afternoon after a massive authorized rally participated in by some 100,000 people.

Chondaehyop chairman Song Kap-sok, a fugitive from police, told reporters Sunday the funeral for a student activist killed leaping from a train would be held Wednesday and be organized by the students' group.

Sin Chang-ho, 21, of Daewoo Industrial College at Songnam, South of Seoul, died Saturday when he jumped from a train bound for Kwangju in an attempt to avoid police checkpoints set up on the outskirts of the city to prevent activists from outside Kwangju converging on the city.

Paper Marks Anniversary

SK1905093590 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 18 May 90 p 6

[Editorial: "Only When We Break Up 'Regional' Barriers Can We Break Up 'Division'—'Reunification,' What We Think of on the 10th Anniversary of the Kwangju Resistance"]

[Text] Today marks the 10th anniversary of the Kwangju resistance, which bloodied the month of May 1980. The coup d'etat started on 17 May 1980, when the "new military," including Chon Tu-hwan, expanded martial law throughout the country and arrested opposition party leaders, dissident activists, and numerous students and workers. This coup d'etat met with resistance the next day from Chonnam University students in Kwangju. Their demonstrations were peaceful. Nevertheless, the Special Warfare Command troops, who had been deployed to Kwangju under the title of "martial law troops," used clubs and combat boots to bloody youths and students. Those who witnessed the scene and those who have studied the Kwangju resistance describe this action as a premeditated provocation by the "new military." They also say that this was a "preliminary operation" that the "new military" staged to enforce a dictatorial military rule after quelling the spirit of resistance across the country by promoting a terror-filled atmosphere through bloody massacres in Kwangju, where opposition parties were more vigorously supported than in other areas, and after pouring cold water over the democratic fervor that had been prevailing throughout the spring of 1980.

This was proven by what took place after the resistance. Mr. Chon Tu-hwan drove out the puppet head of state, Mr. Choe Kyu-ha, and became president in a "rubber stamp" election in a gymnasium, just as Mr. Pak Chong-hui had done. It is needless to again describe how people suffered during the seven-year military dictatorship called "the Fifth Republic."

Mr. Chon Tu-hwan, who had been trying to stay in power for an extended period of time in the name of "the defense of the Constitution," was driven out of Chongwadae as a result of the June 1987 struggle. Mr. No Tae-u, who succeeded Mr. Chon Tu-hwan, has promised on numerous occasions to liquidate the legacies of the "Fifth Republic" according to the "29 June declaration," in which he said he played a leading role. However, except for the short period in which the opposition parties held more seats in the National Assembly than the ruling party, the Sixth Republic has more harshly suppressed political freedoms and basic human rights than the Fifth Republic did.

In today's gloomy political situation, people must humbly look back on the 10 years that have followed the Kwangju resistance and think what they must do in the future. Needless to say, the most important task is "reunification." When we think of reunification in connection with "Kwangju of May," "reunification" must not mean only the reunification of the North and South. A precondition for reunification is to bring an end to conflicts and antagonism between regions in South Korea and build a healthy national community.

"No reunification without democracy and no democracy without reunification" has become a slogan with which the fellow countrymen sympathize. However, no progress has been made in democracy, and reunification is far away because the authoritarian structure has not been brought to an end. The political stage, which must play a leading role in democratization, has turned into a stage in which slanders, intrigues, and hatreds prevail, and people who must live shoulder to shoulder reject and discriminate against one another simply because they are from different schools or regions. This surely is the biggest obstacle to democracy. For the past 10 years, we have seen that because of such biased views in society, the Kwangju resistance has been dealt with unjustly.

So-called "regional antagonism" has spread like an epidemic since the 16 May 1961 coup d'etat. In an effort to consolidate his political base, Mr. Pak Chong-hui gave political, economic, social, and cultural preferences to the region where he came from, and he filled the upper echelon of the bureaucracy and military with people who came from that region. In the meantime, he discriminated against Honam, Chungchong, and Kangwon Provinces. Even though not everyone from the Yongnam region benefited from this policy of division, it is a fact that they benefited in a relative manner. The Chon Tu-hwan regime made worse use of this antinational policy, and the current regime has shown a similar tendency.

There is no denying the fact that grudges from this regional discrimination were behind the Kwangju resistance. However, a very important historic fact is that enmity toward a certain region did not motivate the people in Kwangju and South Cholla Province, but, rather, it was anger toward the ambition of a politically-oriented military, which was trying to stifle democracy. The demonstrators, who had an earnest desire for democracy and lived in harmony with their fellow countrymen, sang the song "Our Earnest Hope Is Reunification" in spite of the bullets.

If the ideals of the Kwangju resistance are to be inherited, and if democracy and reunification are to be achieved, the awareness that we must transcend regional barriers and the barrier of division must be widely spread. This is because we cannot cry for reunification with our fellow countrymen in the North as long as we, fellow countrymen in the South, do not live in harmony. Even though the ruling forces may continuously carry out the policy of regional division in an effort to "safeguard their regime," the people who are suppressed and exploited must play a leading role in promoting regional harmony.

PPD Opposes DLP Plan on Extra House Session

SK1905003590 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 May 90 p 2

[Text] The ruling party yesterday decided to convene an extra session of the National Assembly in two steps—a single-day session on May 29 for election of the speaker and vice speakers and another beginning June 19 for a 20-day run for legislative activities.

Kim Tong-yong, floor leader of the DLP [Democratic Liberal Party], will soon meet with Kim Yong-pae, his counterpart from the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], to fix the timetable of the extra sitting.

The tentative timetable, however, drew immediate criticism from the PPD, which insisted the extra sitting be convened May 29 for a monthlong run without a break.

A bone of contention between the DLP and PPD is not how long and when the extra sitting should be convened, but election of standing panel chairmen, according to party sources.

The ruling party demanded that the PPD hold a meeting of three key party postholders of the two parties after election of the speaker and vice speakers of the Assembly tentatively scheduled for May 29, but the PPD called for a meeting of the three postholders before the extra sitting.

The ruling party earlier made it clear that the chairmen of 16 standing committees in the Assembly will be selected from among ruling party lawmakers.

The PPD, however, strongly opposed the proposed monopoly of the standing panel chairmanships by the ruling party, threatening to take "grave" action to foil the attempt.

At present, four chairmanships of the parliamentary panels are held by PPD lawmakers who were elected when the combined seats of the three opposition parties outnumbered those of the ruling party before the DLP was inaugurated in January.

PPD To Politicize Arrest of BAI Official

SK1805004990 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 May 90 p 2

[Text] The main opposition PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] yesterday decided to politicize the arrest by the prosecution of a Board of Audit and Inspection [BAI] official and the investigation of one of its lawmakers, Rep. Yi Sang-ok.

Spokesman Kim Tae-sik announced the setup of an ad hoc committee to deal with the two cases.

On the arrest of BAI official Yi Mun-ok, the party again demanded his immediate release and vowed that it would investigate why the government ordered Yi to stop compiling data on the nonbusiness real eastate holdings of business conglomerates and banned him from releasing the collected data.

"The party will summon the director of the board to the National Assembly when it convenes a session and let him explain the whole affair," Kim said.

Describing the BAI official as an exemplary government functionary committed to social justice, the spokesman added that the party would muster every influence at its discretion to protect him from being persecuted for his righteous deed.

The PPD has already formed a 16-member lawyer's corps to defend Yi in court.

Yi was arrested Tuesday for leaking his survey of corporate-held nonbusiness real estate to one vernacular daily.

Calling for Yi's release, the opposition party argued that what Yi did was to satisfy the people's right to know and that this could not be punished by law.

The opposition party also decided to take action to protect Rep. Yi Sang-ok who was alleged by the prosecution to have illegally taken money from a man who wanted to purchase a parcel of state-owned land.

The legislator dismissed the allegation as totally untrue Wednesday.

The party said the prosecution's move to file suit against Yi, despite his clarification, indicates that the government is determined to harass him in the context of suppression of the opposition party.

"Now that the real motive behind the prosecution's action is clear, we would take it as a challenge to the party as a whole and take action against it," said Rep. Hong Yong-ki, who was named to lead the ad hoc committee.

Former Minister Pak Chol-on Returns to Seoul

SK1905080590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0752 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 19 (YONHAP)—Pak Chol-on, a former state minister for political affairs, returned from a 25-day overseas trip Saturday afternoon.

A close confidant of President No Tae-u, Pak had been on a tour of the United States, Japan, Europe and Egypt since April 26, when his resignation was accepted by No.

Pak was the architect of Seoul's northern policy diplomatic drive to reach out to communist nations and of the unprecedented political realignment that resulted in the inception of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) earlier this year.

His return is causing concerned speculation as to whether he will be appointed to the DLP's Executive Council.

The trip followed fierce political infighting between Pak and DLP Chairman Kim Yong-sam, a former opposition leader who is now No. 2 man in the party, over control of the party.

As Kim boycotted party operations to show his displeasure with No's unclear attitude over his showdown with Pak, whom No then reluctantly dismissed.

There are rumors in political quarters that Pak might be appointed to the Executive Council alongside Kim Chong-pil and Pak Tae-chun.

Kim Yong-sam Urges Taxi Drivers Not To Strike

SK2005023390 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 May 90 p 2

[Text] Kim Yong-sam yesterday appealed to taxicab unionists to withdraw their planned street demonstration tomorrow.

Meeting with a group of unionists at party headquarters, Kim, head chairman of the DLP [Democratic Liberal Party], pledged to take care of their complaints through consultations with Seoul city government and other pertinent organizations.

Chong Sang-ki, chairman of the Seoul chapter of taxicab unionists association, explained that they are prepared to make concessions on pay hikes if taxi owners show sincerity in labor-management consultations, strongly hinting that the planned street demonstrations of taxi unionists scheduled for tomorrow may be postponed or canceled. The unionists tried in vain to stage a large-scale street demonstration Tuesday in the face of riot police picketlines.

Agreement Near in Hyundai Motors Strike

SK1905075790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0748 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Ulsan, South Korea, May 19 (YONHAP)—Hyundai Motor Co. is likely to be turning out cars again next week as union and management representatives made substantial progress toward a collective agreement in overnight negotiations Friday through early Saturday morning.

Negotiators struck accords on 25 of the 36 clauses that were at issue in their 26th meeting and agreed to resume negotiations monday on wage increases.

Union leaders briefed their 10,000 striking members Saturday morning and said the agreement covered such areas as overtime and holiday work allowances, paid temporary rests and retirement age.

Union Secretary General Ha Pu-yong said in his report that the union had a "resolute" determination to persuade management to abandon its "no work, no pay" stance toward the strike.

Company sources admitted that the "no work, no pay" principle had become a key cause of confrontation but said it would not be a serious hindrance to concluding a new collective agreement.

The union said in a written statement distributed to members in the morning that it would hold a yes-no vote on the collective agreement on Monday morning if talks bore fruit over the weekend.

Some 19,900 workers, or 87.2 percent of the day shift, reported to work Saturday morning but returned home by noon.

To Normalize Operations 22 May

SK2005020990 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 May 90 p 3

[Text] Ulsan—The operation of the labor strife-torn Hyundai Motor Co. here will be normalized Tuesday [22 May] as the largest auto maker's labor union and management agreed to almost all issues at stake in a marathon meeting Friday night through yesterday morning.

The only issue the unionists and managers failed to agree on is the implementation of the "no work, no pay" principle.

The Hyundai management has insisted on no payment of wages for the strike period, while the union demands the company pay all the wages despite the strike.

However, the issue would not be a stumbling block to the settlement of the labor dispute because unionists are expected to accept, though reluctantly, the principle enforced by the government, Hyundai officials said.

The Hyundai management accept 20 points of demands forwarded by the labor union, while the union representatives accommodated five points of the management's demands.

The union retreated from their initial position that half the firm's disciplinary committee members should be filled by the labor union leaders.

All KBS Employees Return to Work 18 May

SK1805061290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0512 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP)—All employees of the Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) reported to work Friday for the first time since April 29, when they walked out to demand the resignation of newly named network President So Ki-won.

So is still head of the state-run firm and full normalization is expected to take some time.

The state-run network is scheduled to normalize news programs by Sunday, regular and feature programs by May 26 and others by 28.

KBS reporters, who returned May 12, have decided to work to rule until Pak Song-pom, newscaster on the 9 p.m. news and chief of the broadcasting department, resigns.

Police troops raided a sit-in at KBS headquarters April 30 to end the strike, but workers did not resume their duties. On May 11, leaders of the KBS union decided to return to work May 18.

Arrest warrants were issued for 31 strikers, 17 people of whom were arrested and the others are fugitives, a union source said.

Firms Surveyed on Labor-Management Relations

SK1805021590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0131 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP)—Disputes haunted South Korean industry this spring, but no more seriously than last year, the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) reported Friday.

Based on a survey of 1,500 manufacturing and mining firms across the country, KCCI said labor-management relations have improved at 47.2 percent of the workplaces. At 47 percent, labor-management relations are unchanged, and about 5 percent have experienced a worsening of relations.

In spite of the improvements, 53 percent of the firms with 20 or more workers said business was worse than in 1989. They blamed pay raises (25.9 percent), manpower shortages (18.1 percent) and difficulties in financing (14.2 percent).

The surveyed firms said they were having difficulty observing the labor standard law (20.4 percent), equal opportunities law (18.7 percent) and industrial safety and health law (18 percent).

Among annoyances in financing, a lack of loans was cited by 34.3 percent of the firms and 47 percent said banks are too exact in their appraisals of security for loans.

1st Trade Deficit With U.S. in 8 Years Possible

SK1905020090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0148 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea may have posted its first trade deficit with the United States in eight years last month, according to preliminary statistics compiled by the Trade and Industry Ministry.

Korea had a 115 million-U.S.-dollar trade deficit with the United States in the first 19 days of April, when exports to its largest trading partner registered 741 million dollars against imports of 856 million dollars.

Ministry officials said Saturday [19 May] that they are almost certain that when all the figures are in, Korea will have its first trade deficit with the United States since 1982.

The trade reversal with the United States follows signs that trade with other major partners such as Japan and the European Community (EC) is heading further into the red.

South Korea saw its perennial trade deficit with Japan swell to 1.7 billion dollars in the first quarter. Trade with the EC was 400 million dollars in the red for the same period, unlike last year when the trade was in Seoul's favor.

Korea's exports to the United States had retreated 6.9 percent as of April 19 while imports were up 16.2 percent over the same period last year, according to the statistics.

For the first quarter, Korean exports to the United States amounted to 4.19 billion dollars and imports to 3.97 billion dollars.

Officials attributed the slowdown in exports to the United States to a decrease in demand in the U.S. market and sharp declines in exports of traditional export leaders such as electric-electronic and textile products, automobiles, toys and kitchenware.

Anti-Smuggling Talks Held With Hong Kong

SK2005015390 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 May 90 p 8

[Text] Customs officials from Korea and Hong Kong will discuss ways of promoting bilateral cooperation in handling smugglers during their week-long talks in Hong Kong, beginning tomorrow.

Major agenda items likely to be brought up in the binational meeting will be exchange of information regarding the smuggling of narcotics, control of materials liable to be used for crimes, and expedient handling of containers.

In particular, officials from both sides will discuss in depth how to effectively inspect imported containers, the Korean Customs Administration said yesterday.

The Korean delegation will be composed of five officials and it will be headed by Kim Ki-in, vice commissioner of the customs administration.

Delegation To Attend Singapore Conference

SK1905045390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0439 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 19 (YONHAP)—A South Korean Government delegation will attend a working-level meeting May 21-22 in Singapore in preparation for the second conference of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) July 30-31, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday [19 May].

The 10-member team, led by Yi Si-yong, head of the Ministry's special foreign policy task force, will set the agenda for APEC, usually called the Asia-Pacific ministerial meeting, the Ministry said.

The working-level meeting will also check on regional trade promotion, expansion of technology transfer, multilateral development of manpower, cooperation in the energy field and preservation of maritime resources under an agreement reached in the first APEC conference in Canberra, Australia, in November 1989.

Discussion of whether China and other regional countries may join the organization will be made in the preparatory meeting, it added.

The third APEC conference is to be held in Seoul in 1991.

Korea, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, the United States, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore and Brunei are member countries of the organization.

Korean Air Gives Cars to Beijing Asian Games

SK2005020690 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 May 90 p 3

[Text] Korean Air has donated 150 Korean-made cars to the organizing committee of this year's Asian Games in Beijing, company officials said Saturday.

The officials said the donations were made in line with efforts by South Korean enterprises to help sponsor the Beijing games.

The national daily Tong-A Ilbo, quoting unidentified sports sources, earlier reported that China has asked South Korea to contribute $5 million and 300 cars to the Beijing organizing committee.

It was unknown whether Korean Air's donations were part of the 300 cars requested by China.

Tong-A said South Korean business companies have spent about $13 million to sponsor the Beijing Games.

Burma

Myint Aung Explains Arrests Related to Elections

BK1805104090 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 May 90

[Excerpts] Major General Myint Aung, chairman of Ayeyarwady Division Law and Order Restoration Council and commander of the Southwest Military Command, met with chairmen of township zone and township law and order restoration councils, senior military officers under the Southwest Military Command, senior departmental officers at divisional level, headmasters and headmistresses from high schools in Pathein, and township zone and township supervisors from the Department of General Administration in Ayeyar Shwewar Hall in Pathein [Bassein] at 1300 on 16 May to explain measures to ensure the multiparty democratic general elections to be held on 27 March are free and fair.

Speaking at the meeting, the commander said as the election approached it had been discovered that some political parties are not observing the rules, regulations, and decrees issued by the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC]. [passage omitted] He said as the election approaches foreign journals and broadcasting stations are interfering in the internal affairs of the country by saying that forthcoming elections cannot be free or fair just because some persons they like have been disqualified from elections for infringing on the law. [passage omitted] He explained that if the Defense Services disintegrate the country will disintegrate. He said the Defense Services are not a political party contesting in the forthcoming elections. Therefore, Announcement No. 8/88 was issued urging that attempts to divide the Defense Services be avoided. He said, moreover, the SLORC had issued Order No. 3/90 on rights to campaign and assemble for political parties and organizations. However, action had been taken against some political parties in the Ayeyarwady Division for infringing on the orders.

At about 1900 on 24 April 1990, the Democratic Party for New Society gave campaign speeches without getting any prior approval from authorities concerned at the house of U Kan Tun in Pinlon Ward in Kyonpyaw Township. The chairman of the ward law and order restoration council went to the house and stopped the campaigning. On 25 April the Democratic Party for New Society wrote a letter of complaint to the township law and order restoration council saying the ward council had acted unlawfully and that their action could undermine public trust in the elections. The party then sent copies of the letter to foreign embassies, but not to the embassies of Thailand and the PRC. It circulated the copies among monks and laymen. Since this action amounts to incitement, action was taken against 13 persons—U Thein Myint Aung, U Thein Aung, U Aye Than, U Myo Myint, Zaw Min U, Kyaw Aye, Kyaw Zin U, Yi Yi Myint, Thida Phyu, Than U, Man Mya Min, Moe Kyaw Thu, and U Tun Maung. Of the thirteen, U Thein Aung, Kyaw Aye, Than U, and Man Mya Min have been released upon taking a pledge, while action has been taken against the remaining nine persons under Article 505-B.

He said action will be take against any person from any political party found to be violating the law. [passage omitted] He said it has been learned that after copies of the letter were sent to foreign embassies, the foreign radios broadcast fabricated reports on arrests of politicians. These broadcasts, which concealed the violation of law and erroneous acts, created confusion among the public.

Continuing, he said on 5 May members of Pyitaingdaung Drum Band at an ordination ceremony procession of U Soe Lay alias U Soe Myint of Third Street, Zedan Ward, Ma-ubin Road, played and sang songs of the National League for Democracy [NLD] calling on people to vote for the NLD. This matter is not in accordance with law and amounts to using a religious occasion to campaign. Campaigning is allowed only within the limits of law. Therefore, action was taken against members of the drum band—Khin Maung Myint, Khin Maung Win, Myo Myint, Soe Naing, Moe Kyaw, Ye Win, and Ye Zaw—and Than Aye, driver, under Article 188.

He said at 0645 on 6 May about 200 people gathered when U Aung Gyi, patron of the Union Nationalities Democracy Party, delivered a speech with a loudspeaker from the upper floor of the house of U Har Kaung on Bayinnaung Road in Pantanaw. When Deputy Police Commander U Kyin Soe told them that such activity contravened Order No. 2/88 of the SLORC, he was insulted verbally. Action was taken against U Tun Aung Zaw, a responsible person, under Article 186, as U Aung Gyi could not be arrested as he had already left.

He said on 7 May about 200 people gathered in contravention of the law at an NLD campaign speech under the canopy of a bicycle repair shop beside the house of U Than Htay, Budaron Street, West Pathein. Action was taken against responsible persons—Myint Lwin, Htay Htay, U Kyaw Myint, U Chit Thein, U Soe Lin, Daw Yin Yin Shwe, Dr. Thu Thin Aung, and Than Htay—under Article 505-B. Action was taken against Myint Naing, Nyi Nyi Than, Myo Hlaing, and Aung Naing Htut under Article 16-17 of the Publishers and Printers Registration Law for distributing campaign leaflets at about 1500 on 12 May in Budaryon Market in Pathein.

He said he had to recount the true events because it has been learned that the BBC, VOA, and All India Radio incorrectly reported these actions against violation of law as if they were lawless arbitrary actions. He added that the BBC and the VOA are broadcasting rumors and predicting the multiparty democratic elections will not be fair or free. [passage omitted] The meeting ended at 1445.

Media Plan To Carry Election Results Daily

BK1905070390 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] It has been learned that the Voice of Myanmar and television service will carry election returns daily beginning on the evening of 27 May, time permitting, after the Elections Commission has scrutinized the names of elected representatives filed from the election subcommissions. This is being planned, as the electorate is eager to know as soon as possible which representatives have been elected at the multiparty democratic general elections to be held on 27 May 1990. The election returns will be also carried daily in the newspapers. The announcement will include the name of the constituency, the number of persons eligible to vote, the number of persons who vote, the total number of votes received, the number of votes and the percentage received by individual candidates, and the name of the person elected as the People's Assembly representative for receiving the maximum number of votes.

SLORC Revokes Martial Law in 20 Townships

BK1905140090 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] has issued Martial Law Order No. 9/90, dated 19 April 1990—the 11th day of the waning moon of Kason, 1352 Myanmar Era. The order reads:

1. In order to ensure effectiveness in the implementation of security, law and order, and regional peace and tranquillity, the State Law and Order Restoration Council issued Martial Law Order No. 1/89 granting the commanders of the Central Military Command—the previous Northwest Military Command—and the Southern Military Command—the previous Central Military Command—the right to exercise martial law administrative and judiciary powers in the military regions under their supervision and command.

2. Presently, as the law and order and regional peace and tranquillity situation has improved in the areas in the jurisdiction of the reorganized Northwest Military Command as well as the Southern Military Command, Martial Law is hereby revoked in the following 20 townships effective the date of this order:

A. Northwest Military Command Region

1. Myinmu Township, Sagaing Division
2. Budalin Township, Sagaing Division
3. Ayadaw Township, Sagaing Division
4. Salingyi Township, Sagaing Division
5. Yinmabin Township, Sagaing Division
6. Pale Township, Sagaing Division
7. Tabayin Township, Sagaing Division
8. Ye-u Township, Sagaing Division
9. Kalewa Township, Sagaing Division
10. Tamu Township, Sagaing Division
11. Katha Township, Sagaing Division
12. Yesagyo Township, Sagaing Division

B. Southern Military Command Region

1. Bago [Pegu] Township, Bago Division
2. Daik-u Township, Bago Division
3. Toungoo Township, Bago Division
4. Pyu Township, Bago Division
5. Pyi [Prome] Township, Bago Division
6. Tharrawaddy Township, Bago Division
7. Zigon Township, Bago Division
8. Gyobingauk Township, Bago Division

By the authority vested in me
Signed: Khin Nyunt, Major General, secretary-1 State Law and Order Restoration Council

Security Units Find Weapons in Hlaing Township

BK1905151390 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] At 1945 on 18 May a conscientious citizen reported to the ward law and order restoration council that a bag had been hidden by a group of suspicious persons in Sixth Ward, Hlaing Township. On receiving the report, security units searched the area and found a suspicious white bag with a snake skin design near a lavatory in the compound of Zeyawadi Monastery in Sixth Ward.

At 2015 our security units inspected the bag and found and confiscated two weapons—an M-72 American-made LAW [light anti-armor weapon] Launcher and a LAW Light Anti-tank (Nipon) Launcher [names of weapon given in English]. More searches were carried out in houses and in the vicinity where the weapons were found as similar materiel could be present. At 0330 on 19 May 1990 17 hand grenades with KPL markings were found in a bush beside the railway line near Thukha Myaing Street, Hlaing Township.

It is learned that this was an act of insurgent-saboteurs who plan to carry out sabotage and demolitions in Yangon [Rangoon] city to create unrest among the public during the election period to disrupt them. It has been learned that persons who are connected with the discovery of the weapons and the saboteurs sent by insurgents are being interrogated and exposed.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Rithauddeen Meets Solomon, Comments on Cambodia

BK1605160690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1553 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 16 (AFP)—Malaysia called Wednesday on the United Nations to find a quick solution to the Cambodian conflict. Acting Foreign

Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said it was important that the world body, especially the five permanent Security Council members, give urgent attention to finding a settlement, the BERNAMA news agency reported.

He made the comments to reporters after meeting the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Asian and Pacific Affairs Richard Solomon, who was on a half-day stopover visit to Malaysia as part of his tour of the region.

Mr. Rithauddeen, who is also the defence minister, also said it was improper for "other people" to carve out the future of Cambodia by proposing who should be excluded in the future Cambodian government. "That (choosing the government) is the right of the (Cambodian people)," he said, but added that the setting up of a U.N.-sponsored interim administration in Phnom Penh was essential in ensuring that the process would take place.

"I do not believe the Khmer Rouge could be excluded in the process because it is just another political party in Cambodia," Mr. Rithauddeen said.

The U.N.-seated Cambodian resistance coalition is dominated by the Marxist Khmer Rouge, which was toppled from power by Vietnamese troops after ruling Cambodia in the late 1970s, when it committed widespread atrocities.

Mr. Rithauddeen said that the Indochinese refugee problem and the American bases issue in the Philippines were also brought up during his talks with Mr. Solomon.

Australia Joins Joint Military Exercise

BK1705114990 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 16 May 90 p 6

[Text] Kota Kinabalu, Tuesday [15 May]—A 10-day joint military exercise dubbed "Haringaroo" involving 2,896 army personnel of the Malaysian and Australian Armed Forces began today at the Lok Kawi Camp near here.

The exercise, which cost some [Malaysian] $2 million, was launched by Region Two Commander Major General Datuk Abdul Manap Ibrahim. He said the exercise would be carried out in three phases of conventional warfare exercises covering advance contact, defense, and attack.

He advised Malaysian and Australian army personnel taking part to consider the exercise as an avenue to learn from each other and foster greater understanding. He said another similar exercise between the two countries would be held.

Editorial Reviews Lee's Visit Singapore Ties

BK1805123390 Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 3 May 90 p 8

[Editorial: "To Strengthen Singapore-Malaysia Mutual Trust"]

[Text] The recent visit by Singapore Prime Minister Mr. Lee Kuan Yew to Kuala Lumpur can be considered as aimed at fostering good neighborly relations. We hear rumors that there is a crisis between the two neighboring countries and their solidarity is being weakened by mutual suspicion and a lack of confidence in each other.

Speaking to newsmen, Mr. Lee suggested that relations between the two countries should be stabilized on the basis of mutual trust. Referring to this, he said it is useless adopting a suspicious attitude toward each other.

This statement by Premier Lee reflects Singapore's sincerity. Malaysia's sincerity was reflected when Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Ghafar Baba told the press not long ago that he did not see any act of sabotage against Malaysia by a neighboring country. In connection with this, Mr. Lee offered an open inspection of Singapore's military facilities and denied the alleged attempt by Singapore to sabotage the "Visit Malaysia Year" program.

Based on Mr. Lee's statement, we feel that should there be some constraint, suspicion, or mistrust toward each other, the two governments can overcome it by having an open attitude toward everything.

Basically, the open attitude should be adopted not only by the leaders, but by all citizens of the two countries. They should hold open discussions on any issue likely to grow and become a problem later on.

In reality, Malaysia-Singapore relations are not cracking or in a bad state because thousands of people from the two countries cross the Johor Causeway everyday. What usually causes problems in the relationship is the issue often raised in the newspapers or from unfounded rumors that Malaysia and Singapore are suspicious of each other.

In this connection, it is important for the leaders and people of the two countries to adopt an open minded attitude and not feel doubtful and suspicious of one another because these sorts of feelings will tarnish the cordial diplomatic relations as well as people to people relations.

While various joint projects in the trade, social, and cultural fields have been carried out by the two countries, it is also essential that cooperation in the field of security be established so that Malaysia and Singapore will not appear to be racing against each other toward supremacy in the purchase of military equipment. This will also prevent the development of fear and suspicion for each other.

We welcome the suggestion for the formation of a partnership in security capabilities to maintain peace in this region.

The defense equipment that has been ordered or manufactured is to protect our security and should not be seen as a threat to the security of others. With reference to that, we agree with Mr. Lee that both countries should build military capabilities—not against each other, but with each other for mutual benefit.

Cambodia

Meetings Mark Ho Chi Minh's Birth Anniversary

Heng Samrin Speaks in Hanoi

BK2005120990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 May 90

[Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, at meeting to commemorate Ho Chi Minh's centenary in Hanoi on 18 May—read by announcer]

[Text] My respects to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], as well as to all the respected comrades, friends, and international guests.

The State of Cambodia's high-level party and state delegation is extremely delighted to attend the solemn meeting marking the 100th birth anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh, the prestigious son of the Vietnamese people and the bright leader of the brotherly CPV. On behalf of the entire Cambodian party, government, and people, and in the name of our delegation, we would like to express sincere thanks to the SRV's party and state leading cadres for their warm welcome granted to us with the sentiment of brotherhood. We heartily thank Comrade Nguyen Van Linh for his speech of fraternal sentiment, which has reaffirmed the relations of militant solidarity and traditional friendship between the two brotherly Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples.

Dear comrades and friends, the Vietnamese motherland gave birth to a marvelous son, and the entire Vietnamese nation was proud of its son, President Ho Chi Minh. Ho Chi Minh and Vietnam became famous throughout the world during the struggle of the Vietnamese people. President Ho Chi Minh was the founder of the Indochinese Communist Party—which was the genesis of the CPV, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, and the fraternal Lao People's Revolutionary Party. The life sacrifice undergone by President Ho Chi Minh was not only for the cause of liberating the Vietnamese motherland, but it was also a great contribution to the cause of freeing all the nations in Indochina and to promoting prosperity of socialism and world peace.

President Ho Chi Minh's precious revolutionary concept, which lies in his saying that there is nothing better than independence and freedom, is a contemporary virtue and objective. Under his leadership, the August revolution was crowned with victory and the SRV—the unique and foremost socialist country in Southeast Asia—was founded. The heroic and moral examples of his life full of patriotism and unreserved love for the people as well as his clear-cut attitude to struggle against colonialism and imperialism were a legacy to the Vietnamese people of later generations who conducted heroic struggle under the CPV leadership in overcoming all types of great difficulties and obstacles to gain complete victory in April 1975. This reunified the Vietnamese states and defended and rebuilt the magnificent Vietnamese motherland toward prosperity.

President Ho Chi Minh always remains in the hearts of all the communist people and in the sentiments of the progressive people throughout the world. He was a prominent, brave, and courageous activist of the international communist and Marxist-Leninist movements of national liberation. President Ho Chi Minh was a combatant who tirelessly conducted struggle for the cause of socialism and communism. His fame remains immortal for the cause and exploits achieved by the brotherly Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, which currently are making steady headway in rebuilding their countries toward prosperity. The time-honored militant solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam as well as among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos that the president tirelessly promoted were put through a trial in the national liberation struggle carried out with sacrifice and in destitution. The struggle was also a decisive factor for the success and growth of the revolution in each country and a force securing the advance of the two Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples as well as the three brotherly Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Lao peoples in achieving new successes.

Over the past 11 years, on top of support and assistance from friendly socialist countries, the great and priceless contributions from the heroic Vietnamese party, government, and people—who have sacrificed their flesh and blood for the cause of Cambodia's present prosperous rebirth—have been significant and superb. The entire Cambodian party, government, and people would like to express their profound gratitude to the exemplary, brilliant, heroic, and highest international proletarian spirit of the brotherly Vietnamese party, government, and people. We will inscribe this in our history and hearts forever.

Dear comrades, friends, and international guests, the situation over the past 11 years in Cambodia—in particular since the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodian soil in September 1989—clearly attests that all manners of enemy gambits can in no way overthrow Cambodia's revolution. Although facing devastation, difficulties, and misery, our Cambodian people have recorded significant achievements in all fields. In particular, at this point in time the Cambodian party, government, and people continue to constantly and sincerely implement the national reconciliation policy. They have made a great many concessions to put an early end to the Cambodian conflict and bring about genuine peace and security to the motherland and people.

However, it is extremely regrettable that thus far the three reactionary Cambodian groups continue to reject everything representing the Cambodian people's aspirations. The enemies have no goodwill whatsoever to compromise in order to end the war. Instead, they are bent on inflaming the war and hampering all diplomatic efforts. Some countries worried about the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime have not yet taken concrete and appropriate actions to prevent this eventuality. On the contrary, they continue to supply armaments to the genocidal clique and their accomplices, who are in close cooperation with the criminal group, for the purpose of fighting against anti-Polpotist forces.

Taking this opportunity, we would like to reaffirm our support for a comprehensive political solution [damnaoh srai noyobai teang srong] to the Cambodian problem. Nevertheless, we do believe that in order to arrive at this objective it is necessary to start with a number of actual key issues, such as a cease-fire, the cessation of military aid, and international control. We are confident that the Cambodian people's just cause will gain support from the brotherly countries and the progressive people throughout the world. We hope virtue will certainly be crowned with success.

Dear comrades, friends, and international guests, taking the opportunity of this solemn occasion, on behalf of the Cambodian party, government, and people, we wish to proudly extol the Vietnamese party, government, and people for their honorable achievements scored in the cause of defending and rebuilding the magnificent Vietnamese motherland and their initial successes gained in the creative implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Sixth CPV Congress. With the sentiments of revolutionary brotherhood, the entire Cambodian party, government, and people consider all the successes their own, and an active contribution to the cause of peace, stability, and social progress in Indochina as well as in Southeast Asia and the world. We zealously support the efforts by the brotherly Vietnamese party, government, and people to normalize relations with Vietnam's neighboring country. This is a contribution of vital importance to easing tension in the region and the world.

With the commemoration of President Ho Chi Minh's 100th birth anniversary, the two fraternal Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples will more than ever before heighten their vigilance against enemy perfidious stratagems and intensify their endeavors in order to score more significant successes in the construction and defense of their countries. The two fraternal Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples as well as the three brotherly Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Lao peoples will always follow the shining thoughts of President Ho Chi Minh by expanding and strengthening their relations of friendship and solidarity for the sake of independence, freedom, democracy, and prosperity in each country as well as peace and stability in the region and the world. Long live eternally close relations of friendship and solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam and among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos. President Ho Chi Minh lives always for our cause.

Chea Sim Delivers Address

BK1905134990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 May 90

[Speech by Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of both the National Assembly and the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense National Council, at meeting in Phnom Penh on 18 May to commemorate Ho Chi Minh's centenary—recorded]

[Text] With great pleasure and gratitude to the respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, we gather together today at the solemn meeting to celebrate his 100th birth anniversary. President Ho Chi Minh was the prestigious leader of the three Indochinese countries' revolution, a founder and supporter of the relations of solidarity among the three fraternal Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Lao nations of all generations, and the pioneer of the national liberation struggle against colonialism and imperialism. President Ho Chi Minh was the creator of the Indochinese Communist Party, which was the genesis of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP]. The life of sacrifice of President Ho Chi Minh was not only for liberating the Vietnamese motherland but also contributes to the cause of freeing all the people in Indochina and for the prosperity of socialism and world peace.

The militant solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam as well as among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, which the president tirelessly promoted, was put through a trial in the national liberation struggle carried out with sacrifice and misery. The struggle was also a decisive factor in the success and growth of the revolution in each country where [words indistinct] the two brotherly Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples as well as the three fraternal Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Lao peoples made headway toward achieving victory in (?the international arena).

Lately, in addition to support and assistance from friendly socialist countries, the great and priceless contribution from the heroic Vietnamese party, government, and people, who have sacrificed their blood and flesh for the cause of Cambodia's present prosperous rebirth, has been significant and precious. The entire Cambodian party, government, and people would like to express their profound gratitude to the brilliant heroism and the highest international proletarian spirit of the brotherly Vietnamese party, government, and people. We will inscribe benefaction in our history and heart forever.

With the commemoration of President Ho Chi Minh's 100th birth anniversary, the two fraternal Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples will more than ever before heighten their vigilance against the perfidious stratagems of the enemy [words indistinct] in order to score more magnificent successes in the construction and defense of their countries. The two fraternal Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples as well as the three brotherly Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Lao peoples will always follow the shining thoughts of President Ho Chi Minh by expanding and strengthening their relations of friendship and solidarity for the sake of independence, freedom, democracy, and prosperity in each country as well as peace and stability in the region and the world.

Dear comrades and friends: At present, under KPRP's clear-sighted leadership and with our love for the country as much as our lives, we are using all our moral and physical efforts to overcome difficulties and obstacles to advance our country toward development both in moral and material fields; uphold our unity, mastery, and confidence; and build up our optimism. We are intensifying our fighting activities by properly implementing the resolutions defined by the fifth party congress and the second national congress of cadres.

At present, we should concentrate our efforts to carry out and succeed in all the important tasks set by the ninth and 10th KPRP sessions. We should continue to pay attention to promoting the political and ideological works in order to consolidate our inner circle and to enhance the people's confidence in our fledgling regime. We should do this by making our cadres, party members, and people clearly understand the situation [words indistinct] and the party's fundamental policy; realize the danger of the genocidal regime's return; bear a grudge against the enemy; and heighten their awareness on the front line by zealously implementing the slogan: Everything is for the battlefield and everything is for enhancing the people's confidence in the new regime.

At all times, we should uphold our vigilance to decimate all types of gambits conducted by the enemies of all categories in order to defend the nation and people, promote social and national development, and prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. We should realize that only with our growing position of strength on the battlefield can we fully restore and rebuild our national society.

In this coming rainy season, our farmers who want to see abundant harvests should do their best to prepare well for the monsoon rice planting. This is to improve their living conditions, which are important factors for rebuilding a future Cambodian motherland with peace, civilization, and prosperity.

In order to bring success to those tasks, cadres, in particular party members, should maintain themselves as good models to cadres, combatants, and people in all revolutionary movements as shown by the magnificent example of President Ho Chi Minh. This is also for the active and extensive reunification of all elements nationwide to achieve the objective of our struggle.

Phnom Penh Decides To Allow Sihanouk's Return

OW2105124690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 21 KYODO—The Phnom Penh government, in a major policy switch, has decided to allow resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk to come back home for the first time in 11 years, informed sources said Monday. The decision was made at a meeting of Politburo members of the ruling People's Revolutionary Party last week, the sources said. Prince Sihanouk will be invited to visit Phnom Penh, one of the sources said, but declined to reveal when or where the invitation will be extended to the leader of a coalition government of three guerrilla groups.

Sihanouk and Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government are expected to meet in Tokyo next month in a fresh round of peace negotiations to end 11 years of fighting in their war-ravaged country.

Sihanouk fled the country in January 1979 to live in exile following Vietnam's invasion, which ousted the government of the Khmer Rouge, who were reportedly responsible for the deaths of more than one million people during their 1975-79 rule.

The Phnom Penh government has so far said Sihanouk can come back home only if he dissociates himself from the Khmer Rouge, militarily the strongest of the three guerrilla groups. The invitation to Sihanouk has no such conditions, according to the sources.

Three Factions Sign Agreement on Cease-Fire

BK2105005190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 May 90 pp 1, 3

[By Nattaya Chetchotrot]

[Excerpts] Three of the four warring Cambodian factions have signed a document to be announced in Tokyo next month agreeing, in principle, that a ceasefire is necessary in Cambodia as soon as possible, the BANGKOK POST learned over the weekend. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen have signed "the paper," which outlines broad guidelines for a ceasefire. Thai Defence Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut was instrumental in getting the Cambodian leaders to sign the two-page document, which nationalist leader Son Sann is expected also to sign soon, informed sources said.

Mr Hun Sen signed the "Chawalit Plan" during a visit to Phatthaya on May 1, Mr Khieu Samphan endorsed the agreement last Thursday and Prince Sihanouk signed the document the same day after meeting with Gen [General] Chawalit for three hours, the sources said. During a dinner speech to the Foreign Correspondents Club of

Thailand last Wednesday, the prince said he looked forward to a "Chawalit Yongchaiyut plan," and that he was prepared to sign it.

The Chawalit Plan does not go into as much detail as the Australian draft agreement of April 23, which calls for a "military standstill and military self-restraint, and international monitoring, supervision and verification of the withdrawal of all foreign forces," the sources said. The seven-point Australian plan was presented to the warring factions by Australian Deputy Foreign Secretary Michael Costello. [passage omitted] The Khmer Rouge and Mr Hun Sen rejected the plan, but Prince Sihanouk agreed to it.

The Chawalit Plan does not mention when the ceasefire would take effect or how long it would last, the sources said. The Australian plan states that the ceasefire would last for about six months. Nor does the Chawalit Plan mention a UN role in monitoring the ceasefire. Gen Chawalit's plan is intended to ensure "minimum" progress at the Tokyo meeting next month between Mr Hun Sen and the prince, the sources said. Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu agreed to host the peace talks at the suggestion of Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan.

Following the Sihanouk-Chawalit meeting last Thursday, the Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces (KPNLAF) issued a statement outlining their position on a ceasefire.

The KPNLAF said it was ready to discuss an immediate ceasefire in Cambodia with the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh Government if it leads to a political settlement. [passage omitted]

Singapore's Wong Kan Seng Writes Khieu Samphan

BK1905035490 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] His Excellency Wong Kan Seng, foreign minister of Singapore, recently sent a letter to His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Cambodia in charge of foreign affairs, in reply to His Excellency Khieu Samphan's letter dated 8 April 1990. In his 8 April letter, His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan informed His Excellency Wong Kan Seng and the Singaporean Government of the stance of the party of Democratic Kampuchea in fully supporting the 16-point principle of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council issued in Paris on 16 January 1990. The following is the text of the reply from His Excellency Wong Kan Seng:

To His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Cambodia in charge of Foreign Affairs.

Excellency: I would like to express profound thanks to you for your letter dated 8 April 1990.

Singapore supports the establishment of an interim UN administration in Cambodia in order to organize a free and fair election in Cambodia. In this connection, Singapore agrees with the 16-point principle reached in Paris on 16 January 1990 by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. We are convinced the consolidation of the UN role in Cambodia during the transitional period is an important factor in the framework of a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem. I am very glad to see that you have fully agreed with these 16 points of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. Your agreement with the stronger role to be played by the United Nations in Cambodia during the transitional period constitutes an important advance in accord with our desire for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem. Please, your excellency, accept my highest regards.

[Dated] 7 May 1990
[Signed] Wong Kan Seng, foreign minister of the Republic of Singapore

Indonesia

Government Will Not Interfere in Bougainville

BK1905144190 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Indonesia will abide by its principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and will not allow or support a separatist movement that is causing instability to an independent nation.

A press statement from the Foreign Affairs Department released in Jakarta today said the Indonesian Government's principle is being announced following recent press reports on the declaration of independence by the so-called Republic of Bougainville.

The Indonesian Government's policy is based on the principles of Bandung, and the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement, which are also the basic principles in its relations with Papua New Guinea [PNG]. Indonesia supports the PNG Government and its people in their efforts to solve their own internal problems amicably.

Minister Announces Reduced Oil Production

BK1705041790 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0308 GMT 17 May 90

[Excerpts] Jakarta, 17 May (OANA/ANTARA)—Minister of Mines and Energy Ginanjar Kartasasmita has said that Indonesia in joining the efforts at improving the oil price on the world market and has committed itself to reduce its production by 40 thousand barrels per day for the next three months, as it has promised during the OPEC meeting in Geneva recently. "It may not be much in terms of the world's over-supply, but our action has to be seen by everyone, including our other OPEC brothers, as to our serious concern for the low oil price levels and our intention to improve them," Ginanjar said here Wednesday [16 May].

Addressing a one-day seminar on oil high technology marking the 60th anniversary celebration of Schlumberger's services to the oil industry in Indonesia, Ginanjar said the temporary production curtailment should, however, not be seen as a constraint for future production. World oil demand will continue to increase, and it is even expected that OPEC may soon be able to eliminate its production quota system. The medium term concern is whether OPEC will be able to meet that demand without sizeable investments, he added. The commemoration was about the first electric logging by Schlumberger in the Rantau well on August 13, 1930.

He said one of Indonesia's main concern was the ability to continue to supply the country's domestic oil demand well into the next century. "Because of our large population and the fast pace of our economic development, we have experienced steep increases in domestic demand, which we see will continue for some years to come," he added. He further stated that the conservation and diversification away from oil are part of the Indonesian Government's energy policy but more oil will be needed even with the success of these efforts. Indonesia has the potential to continue to produce more oil, and here lies the opportunity for services companies like Schlumberger to support Indonesia's development efforts, he said. [Passage omitted]

Referring to the country's oil reserves, Ginanjar said they are mostly found in medium and smaller size fields. It therefore required an active exploration policy if Indonesia is to sustain its production capacity.

Indonesia, he added, has been successful in reducing oil's share in the country's energy mix to about 62 per cent by the end of the fourth Five Year Plan in 1989. Indonesia hoped to reduce it even further to 58 per cent by the end of the current fifth plan in 1994. [Passage omitted]

Official on Effort To Preserve Tropical Forests

BK1805115990 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0956 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Sanur, Bali, May 18 (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesia, especially from the economic point of view, is very concerned about the future of its forests, the Indonesian delegation to the 8th International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) meeting has stated. "That's why the country with around 180 million inhabitants equips itself with various laws and regulations to preserve its tropical forests," chairman of the Indonesian Forestery Society (MPI) and one of Indonesia's delegates to the meeting Mohamed Hasan said here Friday [18 May].

In a speech before representatives of 49 countries attending the ITTO meeting he further said that Indonesia will preserve the world's tropical forests by improving the living standard of its people and launching a campaign on the importance of environmental protection especially among those who depend a lot on forest products. "We believe that we will be a part of the efforts to preserve the tropical forests rather than to ruin them further," he added.

According to Mohamed Hasan, also popularly known as "Bob" Hasan, around 2.5 million people are directly involved in the collection and processing of forest products, while 1.2 million others in the timber industry supporting sectors like transportation. These 3.7 million workers together with their families total about 14 million people. "This means, forestry industry in Indonesia is the source of living for 14 million people," he said.

Indonesia has decided that 79 percent of its forest land (143 million hectares) will be permanent forest.

The ITTO meeting, opened by President Suharto in Jakarta Wednesday, is scheduled to last until May 23 with several international institutions like the FAO [Food and Agriculture Organization] and WWF [World Wildlife Fund] acting as observers.

Laos

Leaders Mark Ho Chi Minh's Birth Centenary

Phoumi Vongvichit Speaks

BK2005070390 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0145 GMT 19 May 90

[Speech by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, acting president of the republic, chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, and chairman of the Committee in Charge of Organizing the Celebrations of the Four Major Events in 1990, delivered at the rally held on 19 May in Vientiane to mark the 100th birth anniversary of Ho Chi Minh—live]

[Text] Revered Buddhist Monks, respected members of the Presidium, respected members of the diplomatic corps, beloved comrades and friends,

Under the joyous atmosphere prevailing from the recent celebrations of the 35th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Lenin's 120th birthday anniversary, we, representatives of the party Central Committee, government, Lao Front for National Construction, and Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association, and residents of Vientiane, gather here in an important ceremony today to celebrate together with the Lao people in all parts of the country, the fraternal Vietnamese people, and people all over the world the 100th birthday anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people and close friend of the Lao people.

President Ho Chi Minh was born in a farming family in Kim Lien hamlet of (Truong Thu) village, Nam Dan district in Nghe An Province on 19 May 1890. His father was a patriotic school teacher, who loved the laboring people and detested bureaucraticism as well as French colonialism. In his childhood, President Ho Chi Minh's name was Nguyen Sihn Cung. Later he changed his name to Nguyen Tat Thanh. After joining the revolutionary movement, he was called himself Nguyen Ai Quoc. Ho Chi Minh was the name he adopted after his return to Vietnam to lead the revolution. Instead of serving the French colonialists and their lackeys after graduating in advanced studies in ancient literature in calligraphy, President Ho Chi Minh decided to join the patriotic movement which was then increasingly active in northern, central, and southern Vietnam. With his hatred of French colonialism and his high sense of patriotism, President Ho Chi Minh chose to follow the path for the liberation of his country from French colonialism.

Since he was 13 years old, President Ho Chi Minh had been strongly motivated by the slogan: Liberty, equality, and fraternity to seek more knowledge from Western society and other countries to find effective means for the salvation of one's country and compatriots. While working as a waiter on cargo ships from 1911 to 1918, President Ho Chi Minh had the opportunity to visit France, Latin American countries, and other French colonies in Africa. His objective in traveling abroad was to learn the causes of the people's poverty and ways to liberate the suppressed and exploited people.

In 1919 President Ho Chi Minh began his direct confrontation with French colonialism by issuing a demand for national independence and sovereignty for all French colonies. In 1920 President Ho Chi Minh read about the Leninist theory on colonialism which was published in a series by L'HUMANITE newspaper, and found the answer for his question regarding the path toward national liberation and self-mastery. President Ho Chi Minh studied Marxism-Leninism and closely followed the struggle of the working class and laboring peoples worldwide. By using Marxist and Leninist theories to analyze this struggle, he realized that only through socialism and communism can countries and laboring peoples in the world be liberated from the yoke of suppression and exploitation imposed on them by other countries. Therefore, he embraced Marxism-Leninism and used it as the compass in his pursuit of national liberation.

In December 1920 President Ho Chi Minh attended the 18th conference of the French Socialist Party and participated in the party's third international conference. He became one of the cofounders of the French Communist Party. From 1920 to 1923 President Ho Chi Minh made many significant contributions to the formulation of the plans and policies of the French Communist Party in dealing with colonialism in line with Leninist thought and resolutions of the third international conference. In 1921 President Ho Chi Minh, together with representatives of colonized countries living in France, established the association of representatives of colonized countries for the purpose of joint struggle for the liberation of their countries from the yoke of enslavement by other countries. President Ho Chi Minh paid much attention to studying French until he could write articles for L'HUMANITE newspaper and other magazines to expose the barbaric crimes of colonialism.

In June 1923, President Ho Chi Minh moved from France to the Soviet Union where he had opportunities to attend conferences of international farmers', youth, and women's organizations and the International Red Cross. He used those conferences as forums to condemn colonialism, defend the Leninist line of thinking, and directly confront a number of communist parties that were still unaware of the danger of colonialism.

At that time, President Ho Chi Minh was elected a member of the executive committee of the International Peasants' Organization and a member of the Asian affairs committee of the International Communist Organization, in charge of the southeastern area. Simultaneously, President Ho Chi Minh was enrolled as a student of the Eastern University where he studied various fundamental principles and lessons on building a new type of party according to Lenin. He was then accepted to work in various institutes in the Soviet Union. On 3 February 1930, President Ho Chi Minh was assigned by the International Comintern Organization to chair a conference of Vietnamese communist organizations which later merged into the Indochinese Communist Party. Afterward, President Ho Chi Minh returned to further his studies at the Lenin University and carried out activities abroad until 8 February 1941, when he returned to Pac Bo in Cao Bang Province, in northern Vietnam, to lead the revolution in the country.

Respected rally participants, what I have recounted is the history of President Ho Chi Minh's self-building along the revolutionary path and his achievements resulting from his precious endurance in seeking a revolutionary way to liberate the country. Those achievements have shown that President Ho Chi Minh was a great patriot and that his patriotism stemmed from the spirit of unlimited love for the exploited people. His patriotism was not limited only to the Vietnamese nation. It was also applied to laboring people throughout the world.

In founding the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], President Ho Chi Minh took into consideration the Cambodian and Lao peoples who also suffered from the exploitation and suppression of the French colonialists—the same enemy of the Vietnamese people. For this reason, President Ho Chi Minh turned the CPV into the Indochinese Communist Party by selecting patriots from the three countries to be members of the party for the purpose of simultaneously liberating the three countries. President Ho Chi Minh, with the spirit of persistence, traveled on foot from Vietnam through Laos to certain countries in Southeast Asia in an effort to set up revolutionary bases in those countries. He did this to free the nations and peoples from the oppression and intimidation of the foreign colonialists for national independence, sovereignty, and peace. In addition to maintaining the endless patriotic spirit and the spirit of cherishing the people, President Ho Chi Minh also maintained the spirit of respecting the people. He also maintained a resolute confidence in the endless strength of the people. President Ho Chi Minh clearly understood that revolution is not something that can be given to the people; it is, above all, the people's cause that must be carried out together by the people themselves.

President Ho Chi Minh emphasized the democratic line of thinking in carrying out political activities. He also paid attention to fulfilling propaganda and training to encourage the entire people to fulfill the common cause of the nation. He made an effort to mobilize and encourage, to the highest degree, the strength of intelligence, abilities, and energies of millions of people. With this line of thinking, President Ho Chi Minh intelligently applied Marxism-Leninism to establishing the Viet Minh-Lien Viet Front aimed at gathering the strength of the entire nation to carry out the revolution to liberate the Vietnamese nation. He also suggested that the Lao regional party committees use national fronts, namely the Lao Itsala [free] Front and the Lao Patriotic Front, to carry out the struggle to liberate the Lao nation.

To gather the strength of the entire people to carry out the revolution, President Ho Chi Minh always considered ways to create solidarity among the peoples of all tribes and to make them closely unite with the neighboring people in Indochina as well as with various nations throughout the world. President Ho Chi Minh firmly regarded solidarity as a very significant factor in building the overall strength to overcome all difficulties and defeat the country's enemies. His words—such as solidarity, solidarity, great solidarity; victory, victory, great victory—have been engraved in the memories of not only the Vietnamese people, but also our Lao people.

In August 1945, the Vietnamese people, taking advantage of the favorable opportunity when the Soviet Red Army returned to defeat the Japanese militarists after defeating the Hitlerite fascists, staged uprisings and seized power throughout the country and brought about independence for their country. On 2 September 1945 at Ba Dinh Square in Hanoi, President Ho Chi Minh read a statement declaring, before the people throughout the country and throughout the world, the independence and the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam—the first state of the worker-peasant class in Southeast Asia. [applause]

At the same time, the Indochinese Communist Party, under the leadership of great President Ho Chi Minh, created favorable conditions for the multiethnic Lao people, who had also continually struggled against the French colonialists for a long time, to establish the Lao Itsala government and declared for the first time in the history of the Lao nation that Laos maintained independence and unification from north to south. Following the independence declaration, national liberation movements against the French colonialists—who returned to turning Laos into their colony—emerged in 1946. The movements of struggle to safeguard the independence of the Lao nation had widely expanded throughout the country. The Vietnamese volunteer soldiers had closely shared weal and woe, in a very sincere spirit, with the Lao people in carrying out the struggle with the hope of achieving the same objective—to defeat the French colonialists, who also returned to aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The struggle to defend the Lao country on the first day was carried out under many different forms in various resistance areas, which at that time were not linked with each other.

In 1949, the Lao Itsala government, which moved to be stationed in Thailand, returned to surrendering to the French colonialists. President Souphanouvong—then minister of foreign affairs of the Lao Itsala government—was the only one who refused to surrender and who declared to continue with the revolution until victory. After making the declaration, President Souphanouvong fled from Thailand and joined with Lao comrades who were carrying out the national salvation struggle along the Lao-Vietnamese border. He joined with the various Lao comrades in setting up a responsible committee. He then called a meeting of representatives from the resistance areas in Laos before convening a congress of the Lao resistance representatives on 13 August 1950. The congress agreed to form the Itsala Front and the Lao resistance government. It also adopted a unified direction for the national salvation struggle throughout the country.

Afterwards, a delegation of the Lao Itsala Front and the Lao resistance government, with myself also a member, paid a visit to the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which was leading the entire Vietnamese people to struggle against the French colonialists who returned to using force to control and dominate Vietnam with the intention of turning it into their colony again. The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam with President Ho Chi Minh as head warmly welcomed the delegation and clearly explained to us the direction for the national salvation struggle and noted that the national salvation struggle of the Lao, Vietnamese, and Cambodian peoples was certainly bound to win. He also told us about the experiences scored by the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and of the Viet Minh-Lien Viet National Front in training and guiding the Vietnamese people to carry out the national liberation struggle until victory.

We were impressed by the words of President Ho Chi Minh. He explained to us how to build and train cadres and how to encourage the patriotic spirit of the people to form an overall strength of the nation. His words made us feel confident in the future complete victory of the Lao revolution. We understood through the words of President Ho Chi Minh that after finding ways to liberate the country for many decades, President Ho Chi Minh had come to profoundly understand and appreciate Marxism-Leninism as the core of the revolution, which correctly conforms to the scientific principles. He creatively applied the Marxist-Leninist theories to the practical conditions of Vietnam in order to lay out a correct revolutionary direction for the Vietnamese people's national liberation cause. This was to achieve national unification and march forward to building socialism in Vietnam. President Ho Chi Minh created the new, greatest turning point in the history of the Vietnamese revolution, which led the Vietnamese people to an era of independence, freedom, and socialism.

Through the impressive explanation of President Ho Chi Minh, we clearly understood that by setting up the Lao Itsala Front to gather the people of all tribes and all strata in Laos to form a national strength to defeat the French colonialists and their reactionary henchmen, we did the right thing. President Ho Chi Minh also said that after achieving the August victory and establishing the state of the Vietnamese people, he also taught the Vietnamese cadres and people to oppose bureaucratism, opportunism, and other practices of seeking ways to gain personal interests of the old regime. He also said that he always instructed party and state cadres to consider themselves as faithful servants of the people, and not masters of the revolution. These were considered lessons of great significance for us at the time when we were setting forth duties and directions by placing the people as the basis in promoting the rights to mastery. we did this to form a massive strength with a view to surmounting all difficulties and obstacles to lead the country to march forward to achieving independence and self-mastery.

Moreover, President Ho Chi Minh also told us that revolutionary cadres must always set good examples for the people to follow. They must possess new revolutionary qualifications of diligence, thrift, faithfulness, impartiality, selflessness, and simple and clean livelihood so the people will have faith in the revolution and the bright future of the country and mankind. Later, we had the opportunity to meet with President Ho Chi Minh on several occasions. We were told by the Vietnamese cadres and people that President Ho Chi Minh strictly practiced the revolutionary ethics he preached and set a good example of a qualified revolutionary.

Regarding the revolution in Laos, President Ho Chi Minh said on several occasions that Laos' revolution is part of the revolution in Indochina and its contribution is indispensable for Vietnam's revolution. He asserted that solidarity between the parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Vietnam is the special solidarity that the two countries must defend as they defend their own eyes. [applause] He said that Laos and Vietnam must maintain close contacts and unconditionally help each other in all spheres. In this connection, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan said we must safeguard and support the Vietnamese-Lao solidarity and friendship and treasure them like priceless diamonds because they constitute the foundation of the affections, endeavors, souls, blood, and flesh of the two fraternal countries. [applause]

For this reason, President Ho Chi Minh instructed the Vietnamese government and people, even in times of crisis and difficulty, to pay attention and assist Laos' revolution to eventually win one victory after another. [applause] Based on our acquaintance with the Vietnamese government and people throughout the period of the national democratic revolution, we have come to realize that every word uttered by President Ho Chi Minh has been followed and materialized throughout Vietnam. President Ho Chi Minh is the most beloved, trusted, and respected personality of the entire Vietnamese population. He is also revered and respected by the Lao people and other peoples throughout the world. [applause] During the revolutionary period as well as at present, participants in many international conferences would sincerely bow their heads and applause with respect whenever his name was mentioned. [applause]

President Ho Chi Minh ardently and faithfully followed the teachings of Karl Marx, Engels, and Lenin and adopted a clear attitude toward the enemies of his country and mankind. President Ho Chi Minh always loved and helped friends who struggled against the suppression, exploitation, interference, and aggression by the reactionary forces. He took keen interest in building and training the working class to form a force for the building of the socialist system, the peasant class who constitute the majority of the country's force, females who form half of the country's population, and youths who are the future of the country. President Ho Chi Minh was generous and loved both small and big capitalists and feudalists who abandoned their class and joined the revolutionary struggle for national liberation and democracy.

In addition to being an excellent patriot, renowned politician, and professor practicing the concepts of humanitarianism and democracy, President Ho Chi Minh was also a writer and poet whose reputation is known in every corner of the world. Every article written by President Ho Chi Minh, regardless of its subject, has testified to his high capability of attracting attention and credibility from the general public. The poems composed by President Ho Chi Minh during his imprisonment and trips to various places have proven that President Ho was an incompatible litterateur and uncompromising protector of the foundation and forms of the Vietnamese national culture.

For example, a poem he composed to incite the people to join the spring uprising in 1969 read: Last year, we scored beautiful victories. This year, we expect more brilliant victories from the front line. For the sake of independence and freedom, we must deal a heavy blow on the Americans and defeat their lackeys. All combatants and compatriots must march forward. No spring can be happier than the reunification of the northern and southern regions.

Another poem read: Hanoi might collapse. Haiphong might be destroyed, and Saigon reduced to dust. But after we have won the victory, we will rebuild them and turn them into bigger and more beautiful cities.

Still another poem says: As long as we still have the land, houses, and people, we will build our towns ten times bigger than what we have now after the defeat of the Americans. [applause]

The cited poems anticipated the final victory of the Vietnamese people, the total withdrawal of U.S. imperialism from Vietnam, and the reunification of the country. President Ho Chi Minh also said that we, as a small country, would be honored for our victories over the two chieftains of imperialism—French and U.S. imperialism—and for our honorable contribution to the movement for national liberation, and that we will win the hearts of thousands upon thousands of people.

One of the most impressive poems composed by President Ho Chi Minh during his imprisonment read: It is not my desire to read poems. But there is nothing to do in jail. Since the day is so long, I read poems to freshen my heart. Time seems to pass faster and I feel free.

Touching on the Lao-Vietnamese affection, President Ho Chi Minh wrote a poem as follows: To loving hearts, nothing is difficult; they can climb all mountains, pass, and cross all rivers. Lao-Viet love and friendship is deeper than the waters of the Hongha and Mekong Rivers. [applause]

These examples show that President Ho Chi Minh was a patriot, politician, theoretician, heroic fighter, great teacher, and incomparably talented cultural artist and litterateur. While writing his will, President Ho Chi Minh also brought into consideration the national liberation revolution of Vietnam. He, therefore, emphasized internal solidarity and the solidarity of the communist movements in the world. To have the proletarian revolution worldwide be carried out along the path of Marxism-Leninism, he suggested that all types of revolution must be fulfilled; he suggested that to successfully fulfill all types of the revolution, it is necessary to build genuine socialist men. In this regard, he said: Building socialist men is ten times more difficult than planting trees. Failing to effectively build socialist men, the building of socialism will then meet with failure.

Respected rally participants, since the beginning, under the the leadership of beloved and respected Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Lao government, and the Lao Front for National Construction—which originated from the former Lao Patriotic Front and the Lao Itsala Front—have always regarded the teachings given by President Ho Chi Minh to the Vietnamese cadres and people as teachings for the Lao cadres and people. Under all circumstances, we are always loyal to Marxism-Leninism and have followed the examples of President Ho Chi Minh in applying Marxism-Leninism to the practical conditions in Laos.

This was why we achieved success in liberating the country and freeing the Lao people from French colonialism. When the U.S. imperialists staged aggression against us, we also used the spirit of resolute determination and the spirit of maintaining solidarity among the entire people, as taught by President Ho Chi Minh, in carrying out protracted resistance struggle. We thus defeated the U.S. imperialists—the wealthy, brutal, and vicious imperialist chieftains in the world. We have never forgotten and will never forget the highly precious teachings of President Ho Chi Minh. Those teachings enabled us to achieve success in building Laos along the path of socialism, as is seen today. [applause]

I regard all of these as significant for the commemoration of President Ho Chi Minh's birth anniversary. We pledge to further make flourish, more fruitfully, the special solidarity between the parties, governments, and peoples of Laos and Vietnam. We also pledge to safeguard this like the apple of our eyes. As I have said: So long as the Mekong River does not run dry, the high Truong Son mountains do not collapse, and the wide Hongha River does not turn aside, the two loving hearts of the fraternal Lao and Vietnamese will always stay close. [applause]

Respected rally participants, on the celebration of the 100th birth anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh today, we should look back to what we have heard, what we have taken into consideration, and what we have done from the day we began carrying out our democratic revolution. Should there be anything that we have correctly done in accordance with the suggestions and teachings of President Ho Chi Minh and in accordance with the line and policies of our party, we should be proud of it and continue it to gain more fruits for the nation. If there is any wrong idea, any wrong word, or any wrong act that we have maintained or done, we must be determined to correct it by struggling in order to guide ourselves to return to the correct path.

On behalf of the party, government, and entire people of Laos, I would like to take this opportunity to express gratitude to beloved great President Ho Chi Minh, to the Communist Party of Vietnam, to the SRV government, and to the entire Vietnamese people for rendering all-around and precious assistance to the Lao revolution. I express gratitude to them in particular for sending their beloved children to share weal and woe with the Lao people to the extent that they, together with the Lao children, sacrificed their blood and lives to form a rope that fastened ever more securely the Lao-Vietnamese solidarity, which absolutely cannot be crushed by any enemy or reactionary power. [applause]

Also on this occasion, I would like to call on party members, cadres, and all Lao compatriots, both at home and abroad, to consider as very significant the celebration of the 100th birth anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh, because it has become a day of celebration organized by UNESCO to review experiences in all respects of President Ho Chi Minh and see them as lessons for all people in the world to follow. I call on the party members, cadres, and multiethnic Lao people to express gratitude to President Ho Chi Minh by translating into reality his teachings and by effectively implementing the two strategic tasks adopted by our party. I call on all party members, cadres, and compatriots to take this occasion to take stock of yourselves on the implementation of the line and policies of the party, regulations and laws of the state, and basic tasks of the Lao Front for National Construction. I call on all fraternal multiethnic people, both at home and abroad, to unite more closely to serve as a strong force to check schemes of the enemies who hope to disrupt us and overthrow our correct and bright system.

I hereby call on all Lao compatriots to persistently endeavor to increase your knowledge in the fields of nature and society. This is to translate together into reality the two strategic tasks adopted by the party and state in order to defend our country, build our new system, and score achievements to welcome the 15th anniversary of the promotion and perfecting of the popular democratic system under our party's leadership. I call on all compatriots to increasingly enhance the sense of vigilance to check all schemes of the enemies who have aimed to sabotage the special solidarity between our two parties, two states, and two peoples of Vietnam and Laos. I also call on all compatriots to do their utmost to nourish and strengthen, even more closely, this special solidarity for the benefit of both countries—Laos and Vietnam. I call on organizations and members of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] at all levels to strive to build, consolidate, and guide the LFNC units at the grass-roots level to effectively perform their four duties to make our beloved country prosperous, beautiful, joyful, and vigorous, in order to contribute to safeguarding peace in Indochina, Southeast Asia, and the world. [applause]

In conclusion, I wish all compatriots of all tribes and all strata, both at home and abroad, good health and glorious successes in performing your respective duties for the benefit of the nation. I wish all distinguished guests and all comrades as well as all members of the diplomatic corps attending the rally here today good health and glorious successes in performing your honorable tasks.

Long live the special solidarity and all-around cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Vietnam! [applause]
Long live the Laos-Vietnam-Cambodia special solidarity! [applause]
Long live world peace! [applause]
May President Ho Chi Minh remain in our hearts forever! [applause]
Thank you.

Kaysone Phomvihan in Hanoi

BK2105055590 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 May 90

[Text] A grand meeting was held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi on Friday [18 May] afternoon to mark President Ho Chi Minh's 100th birthday. The meeting was presided over by a presidium of 25 Vietnamese party and state comrade leaders and attended by the high-level Lao party-state delegation led by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan; the high-level party-state delegations of the Soviet Union, the State of Cambodia, India, and Cuba; and many foreign delegations.

At the meeting, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan had the honor of delivering a speech praising President Ho Chi Minh's life, line of thinking, and revolutionary, creative, and capable activities in leading and guiding the Vietnamese revolution as well as the revolutions of the other Indochinese countries. The comrade general secretary noted certain important points in the strengthening of the special relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between Laos and Vietnam, which have been translated into revolutionary practices by our two peoples. At the end, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan pointed out a new all-around change currently taking place in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, particularly in developing and broadening production and in improving the living conditions and enhancing the rights to mastership of the multiethnic Lao people in all spheres of work.

Earlier in the morning, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and our party-state delegation laid a wreath at the Ba Dinh Cemetery to pay homage to President Ho Chi Minh and to visit his mausoleum there. Afterwards the comrade general secretary and delegation visited the late president's (?residence) where he signed the golden visitor's book, describing that the great President Ho Chi Minh will remain forever in the revolutionary task and special solidarity between Laos and Vietnam.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and the Lao party-state delegation the same morning paid a courtesy call on Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. The meeting was permeated with a warm and intimate atmosphere. The two sides reminisced about their revolutionary movements in the past against the French and U.S. aggressors, which were carried out under the close supervision and teachings of President Ho Chi Minh. During the meeting, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan firmly stated that the Lao Revolution would remain grateful to President Ho Chi Minh forever.

Philippines

Senators React to Bush Statement on Bases Issue

HK1705131790 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 17 May 90

[From "GMA News" program—italicized portion in English]

[Text] Senate President Jovito Salonga today said the statement by U.S. President George Bush had long been expected. At the same time, Salonga urged the Aquino administration to get prepared for the next event, the actual takeover of the U.S. facilities in the country. Salonga stressed that if the U.S. elects to leave earlier, the better it will be. He said that the takeover of Clark and Subic should now be started.

[Begin Salonga recording—in progress] *...try to effectuate a smooth turnover of the military bases, the American facilities in favor of the Philippine government.* [end recording]

Meanwhile, Senator Neptali Gonzales also said there's no point in pushing through with the exploratory talks because of Bush' statement.

Opposition leader Juan Ponce Enrile said it is only right to dismiss the exploratory talks, saying: Why should the bases be retained here if the country does not benefit from them.

Aquino Denies Mistake in Quoting Aid Shortfall

HK2105085990 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0800 GMT 21 May 90

[By Gabby Salcedo]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has denied that the Philippine panel made a mistake regarding the aid shortfall in the recent exploratory talks with the United States. It will be recalled that the shortfall amounts to $222.58 million. Reports, however, say the actual shortfall is only $199.98 million. In her press statement, the president said there is no evidence showing that the panel made a mistake in the compensation shortfall issue. Nevertheless, she has directed Tourism Under Secretary Rafael Alunan III, Philippine panel spokesman, to explain the matter.

Mrs Aquino also reiterated that the Constitution is clear regarding the issue. It states that after 16 September 1991, the U.S. military bases in the country will be retained through another treaty. She made this reaction following reports saying that there could just be an executive agreement between the two countries and this will be ratified after the senatorial elections in May 1992. It will be recalled that there is anti-American bases sentiment in the Senate. They say that the sentiments will be pro-bases after the said elections. According to the president, an executive agreement will not be sufficient and if there would be a new agreement, it would have to be a treaty.

Next Round of U.S. Bases Talks Set for June

HK2105075390 Hong Kong AFP in English 0748 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Manila, May 21 (AFP)—Philippine and U.S. panels plan to meet here again in June for a second round of talks on the future of American military bases in the country and other bilateral matters, officials said Monday.

As the plan was disclosed, the commander of U.S. Pacific forces, Admiral [Adm.] Huntington Hardisty, expressed confidence about a new long-term security agreement after paying a courtesy call on President Corazon Aquino.

Stock prices went up slightly in the local stock market Monday after the successful conclusion of last week's talks. Prices fell to their lowest level in 15 months last Friday before word of the results came out.

The two countries ended week-long "exploratory" talks on Friday with an agreement to hold further discussions on a possible new treaty on Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, whose current lease expires September 1991. Rafael Alunan, Philippine spokesman in last week's talks, said the two panels will sit down again in "three to four weeks" for an "intermediate" round of discussions that will determine if they will go on to treaty negotiations. Mr. Alunan reiterated the Philippine stand that any new treaty should cover the range of U.S.-Philippine ties, not just the bases. The U.S. side must show proof in next month's talks that it will treat its former colony as a co-equal, sovereign nation before Manila agrees to discuss a treaty, Mr. Alunan said as he criticized the tough U.S. stance last week.

U.S. spokesman Stanley Schrager confirmed plans to meet again in three to four weeks, and said the panels would again be led by U.S. special negotiator Richard Armitage and Philippine Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus. Asked if the talks would just be an intermediate stage, Mr. Schrager said, "it's part of an ongoing stage of evolving discussions." He said the U.S. side agreed that any new treaty would cover the range of bilateral relations.

Adm. Hardisty, stressing it was a personal view, said both countries "agree that our future depends on a new relationship, a new strategic relationship." He told journalists that "both sides will win" under the new arrangements, adding that "we have a great future together in Southeast Asia." Adm. Hardisty, who was here to attend a regular mutual defense board meeting, wrote recently in a Pentagon journal that despite improved U.S.-Soviet ties, Washington must maintain a strong military presence in Asia till the end of the century to maintain stability in the region.

Mr. Alunan said Washington wanted to "immediately slide into" treaty talks after last week's round, but Manila refused and will have to be convinced in the next meeting that "they will treat us as a sovereign state." He said treaty negotiations may be "imperilled" if the U.S. fails to do so. "We were a bit stung when they referred to cash-register diplomacy," Mr. Alunan said, referring to blunt U.S. criticism of the Philippines' emphasis last week on the need for Washington to meet shortfalls in bases compensation. "They will treat us that way for as long as we let them," he said.

Mr. Alunan said the U.S. attitude was apparently a reaction to the Philippines' surprise move of formally notifying that the current bases agreement will not be extended after it expires on September 16, 1991.

Washington held that the agreement effectively expires September 1992 because of a clause in the agreement calling for a one-year notice, but Manila said its 1987 Constitution bans foreign bases after 1991 without a new treaty.

Diplomats said last week's notice put pressure on Washington to forge a new treaty by that date or quit Clark Air Base, Subic Naval base and four support installations which constitute the biggest U.S. military complex overseas.

The Philippine panel said it consented to further talks on the bases' future after being assured that an alleged aid gap of 222 million dollars will be met. Washington denied any shortfall, saying it has until the expiry date to meet a 962 million-dollar aid package for fiscal years 1990 to 1991, but it promised more aid and higher priority to the Philippines in budgetary allocations.

A joint communique issued on Friday said there will be "discussions of a new agreement concerning friendship, cooperation and security."

The Philippines is expected to demand greater compensation and joint operational use of the bases in treaty talks, and claims to have alternative commercial uses for the facilities if the United States decides to pull out.

Part of last week's settlement of the bases compensation issue was a U.S. offer to divert part of its military equipment in Europe to Manila. Mr. Alunan said the Philippine Armed Forces were more interested in transport, communication, medical, radar and navigation equipment rather than "lethal" materials, and will make their own choices based on their needs.

Mrs. Aquino said in a press statement Monday that no exact date had been set for the next round of talks on "an agreement of friendship, cooperation and security under a new relationship." "We have agreed to hold such discussions, bearing in mind that we have seen the end of an old era even as we face the beginning of a new one," she added. She reiterated that the Philippine Constitution allows the bases to stay after September 16, 1991 "only under a treaty," and that "an executive agreement will not suffice."

Diplomatic sources said Washington wanted an executive agreement similar to the existing one in order to avoid a ratification process involving the senates of both countries.

Anti-bases senators currently hold a majority in the Philippine senate.

Communist Party Criticizes Talks on U.S. Bases

OW1905104590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Manila, May 19 KYODO—The outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines assailed the government on Saturday for agreeing to hold a new round of talks with the United States that may pave the way for the extension of the lease on U.S. bases expiring September 1991.

The party's Executive Committee, in a statement delivered to news agencies, called the government's announcement Friday to hold formal negotiations with the U.S. on a new base treaty as "traitorous" and urged the Filipino people to intensify "political and military struggle to stop this latest sellout of the national sovereignty in exchange for the right price."

On Friday, the government of President Corazon Aquino announced that it has accepted a U.S. offer of "new assistance" amounting to 133.4 million dollars in the form of military equipment, food aid, and medical supplies. Manila had previously insisted that the U.S. owes the Philippines 222.58 million dollars in unpaid base rentals, a claim denied by Washington.

The U.S. and Philippine teams, ending five days of preliminary talks, said Friday they had agreed to hold negotiations that could include a new agreement concerning "friendship, cooperation, and security on the basis of a new relationship."

The New People's Army, the armed wing of the Communist Party, killed two U.S. servicemen on Sunday near the Clark Air Base, 80 kilometers north of Manila, in a stepped-up bid to drive U.S. forces out from the country. The latest incident brought the number of casualties of U.S. servicemen and base civilian personnel at the hands of suspected communist hitmen to 11 since April 1987.

Condemns Talks as 'Mere Show'

BK1905093690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0933 GMT 19 May 90

[Excerpt] Manila, May 19 (AFP)—The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) Saturday [19 May] condemned an agreement between the United States and the Philippines to hold further talks on the presence of U.S. bases here.

The CPP, in a statement sent to news agencies here, charged that the talks were a "mere show," intended to pave the way for an agreement extending the stay of U.S. bases after their lease expires in 1991.

"The CPP calls on all patriotic forces to unite and prevent the U.S. imperialists, the Aquino government and other local traitors from reimposing the U.S military bases on our people," the statement said.

Manila Friday agreed to further talks on the future of U.S. military bases here after being satisfied by pledges of more U.S. aid. [passage omitted]

Columnist Views Outcome of U.S. Bases Talks

HK2105054790 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 21 May 90 p 10

["Turn of the Events" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "Trying to make the best of a bad deal"]

[Text] The anti-bases movement has condemned the agreement reached at the RP[Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. exploratory talks to proceed to substantive discussions on a new military bases agreement as a "surrender" and a "sellout" to the United States. Sen. Wigberto Tanada, the leading anti-bases advocate in the Senate, calls it a surrender while the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] calls it a "sellout of the national sovereignty" which must be stopped.

The CPP expresses no surprise. But Tanada does. It is this surprise that surprises. Tanada, like the CPP, has every reason to be angry, but he has no reason to be surprised. Disappointed with himself for failing to see through the posturing of government, maybe, but not with the government. No one can say the government "surrendered" because there was never any intent of kicking out the U.S. military facilities in the first place.

The Manglapus panel was not overpowered or overwhelmed. It merely played its assigned role, as a fighter who has agreed to give away a fight tries to dance in the ring until he is knocked out. At no time was the Aquino government opposed to negotiating a new bases agreement. All it did was to hide its real position from the Filipinos by talking of an "open options" policy to deceive those that could be deceived. President Aquino played the game so well that at one point she had people like Tanada cheering and others like President Bush worried and irritated. So consummate was the play-acting that we now have no doubt whatsoever that it is the President that should be pursuing a career in the local cinema rather than her poor daughter Kris.

The president must have been so convinced she had succeeded in pulling the wool over the eyes of the nation that last night in her weekly MAGTANONG SA PANGULO [Ask the President] she had no compunction in describing Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus's act of formally notifying the U.S. that the 1947 military bases agreement ends on September 16, 1991 as some kind of victory. She said the notice of termination brought honor to the nation, and she thanked Manglapus for it. Obviously she has not realized that the agreement announced at the end of the five-day exploratory talks, to the effect that the Philippines has agreed to start discussing a new bases treaty, completely unmasked the earlier pretence that the government was terminating the present agreement, preparatory to terminating the U.S. presence in the Philippines.

As we have repeatedly pointed out in this column, long before the event happened and immediately after it happened, a notice of termination served on the U.S. prior to September 16, 1991—which is the only cutoff date after which such notice may be validly served according to the text of the 1966 Ramos-Rusk agreement—has meaning only if it is meant to expel the U.S. military presence from the Philippines. If it is meant to bring forward and speed up the process of negotiating a new bases agreement, as is now the clear and inevitable effect of the Manglapus action, such notice means nothing except as a device intended to make sure that the Aquino government rather than any successor government deliver a new bases agreement to Washington. Mrs. Aquino may have all the reasons in the world to thank Manglapus for playing his role to her satisfaction, but in the light of the agreement reached at the talks, what honor does serving that termination notice to Mr. Richard Armitage bring to the Filipino nation? Absolutely nothing. The Aquino government has been found out, and the least it can do, out of decency, is to own up or hang its head in silence.

It is not necessary to repeat or endorse everything the CPP and the anti-bases movement have said or will say about Mrs. Aquino's decision to negotiate a new treaty to replace the present agreement. While the government lost a historic opportunity to do away with the last vestige of American colonialism, there is no reason why it should not attempt during the treaty negotiations to gain terms that will balance, if not make up for, that lost opportunity, rectify the one-sided and onerous arrangements that have characterized agreements with the U.S. until now, and minimize, if not altogether eliminate, America's routine political intervention in the country's internal affairs. Despite a commitment to continue hosting the bases, the Aquino government can and must insist on a comprehensive review and restructuring of the relations between the two countries, economic, cultural, scientific, political and military. This ought to be the irreducible minimum condition upon which a new bases treaty must rest.

All this must first of all be based on a U.S. commitment to honor and respect the mandate of the Philippine Constitution which says that after the expiration of the present military bases agreement, no U.S. troops or facilities shall remain in the country except under a treaty duly concurred in by the Senate, and when Congress so requires, ratified by majority of the votes cast in a national referendum held for that purpose and recognized as a treaty by the other contracting state. The unstated portion of this provision is, in fact, the more important one namely, that any new bases treaty must be concurred in not only by the Philippine Senate but also by the U.S. Senate.

The reason for this is simple. In a new treaty, as in the present agreement, the Philippine commitment to allow the U.S. to use part of its territory for its facilities and troops is a fixed commitment, unaffected by changes of administration in Washington or by U.S. behavior as a global power in relation to its neighbors in Central America or the Third World. On the part of the U.S. however, its commitments, unless fixed in or by a treaty, could be made subject to its usual "constitutional processes," its pledge of "best efforts" and political considerations having nothing to do with its use of baselands, such as the country's human rights record.

Because the U.S. has not signed a single treaty with any of the countries hosting its facilities, there is so much fear that unless the U.S. formally commits to respect and honor the mandate of the Philippine Constitution, its next move would be to undermine and subvert it.

Biazon Denies Crackdown on Antibases Activists

HK1705110790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 17 May 90

[By Eloi Aquino]

[Text] Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff major General Rodolfo Biazon announced there is no crackdown against antibases activists, but warned agitators and provocateurs they will be arrested. According to Biazon, he has ordered antiriot groups and all police personnel to enforce maximum tolerance tomorrow, when the bases exploratory talks end. He said more protest actions by cause-oriented groups may be launched tomorrow.

It will be recalled that police arrested 15 antibases protesters, including Nathaniel Santiago, chairman of the League of Filipino Students; and Lidi Nakpil Alejandro, New Nationalist Alliance general secretary, after attempting to march to the U.S. Embassy. The two were charged with illegal assembly. Among the marchers were foreigners, whose case Biazon left to the Commission of Immigration and Deportation to decide. He said the military will not tolerate agitators and provocateurs who provoke antiriot groups.

Further Reportage on U.S. Library Attack

Ramos Orders Investigation

HK1905080690 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 19 May 90 p 8

[By Wilma N. Yamzon]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos ordered an investigation of the bombing of Thomas Jefferson Center in Makati yesterday morning. The order was issued as police probers suspected that the bombing was the handiwork of either a "ultra-rightist" group or leftist force protesting the existence of the US bases in the country.

A report received by the Department of National Defense at Camp Aguinaldo said a group of unidentified persons on board a yellow taxicab fired two grenade rifles at Acecelrondo building at 369 Buendia Ave. in Makati at about 9:30 a.m. No one was reported injured in the morning blast.

The Philippine government had earlier assured Americans that utmost security measures will be adopted by the military to protect them from attacks by anti-bases groups. It said, however, that it could not guarantee 100-percent safety for Americans in the country as the New People's Army (NPA) or other groups are undertaking "hit-and-run" tactics.

Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Emiliano Templo, chief of the Armed Forces Civil Military Operations (J-7), said the NPA is again engaged in a "show of force" because it is the only thing rebels could do to show an image of strength. Templo said the recent spate of NPA attacks on American servicemen and U.S. facilities indicated that the rebels could only resort to the "hit-and-run style."

Meanwhile, military probers are questioning three children who were playing near the area where two American servicemen were killed a few days ago. The military also invited for questioning two tricycle drivers who allegedly witnessed the shooting of U.S. Airmen John Raven and James Green. Raven and Green, both on rest and recreation in the Philippines, were walking near the lobby of Holiday Lodge Hotel when two unidentified men approached and shot them. their companion, Randall Moore, was escaped unhurt. A report to Maj. [Major] Gen. Cesar Nazareno, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief, said the two tricycle drivers will undergo polygraph tests to determine the reliability of their statements to military authorities.

Ramos Assures Public

HK1905091590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos today assured the public there is nothing to be worried about. He issued the statement following the attack on the Thomas Jefferson Library building in Makati. Ramos said this was only a minor incident, although it may have a great impact. He asked the people not to be worried just because of two explosions in a building in Makati. According to Ramos, the incident should not be turned into a big issue as it may add to the tension in Metro Manila. Ramos made the statement in his speech before the convention of rural banks of the Philippines at the Philippine Plaza Hotel in Manila. The defense secretary asserted that authorities are doing everything necessary to prevent a reoccurrence of similar incidents.

Further Reportage on U.S. Airmen Killings

Three Rebels Arrested

HK1805135390 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Three suspected rebels, possibly involved in the most recent killings of two U.S. Air Force men, were arrested in a series of raids in Angeles City. Last night, over 300 police and constabulary operatives carried out raids on suspected rebel safehouses following reports that the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army will launch another spate of terroristic acts on U.S. nationals. All entry and exit points of Clark Air Base are tightly secured.

NPA Leaders in Killings Named

HK2105033790 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 May 90 p 24

[By Jerry Lacuarta]

[Text] Angeles City—Military authorities identified yesterday the communist leaders who planned last week's killings of two U.S. airmen in Dau, Mabalacat, Pampanga near the U.S. Clark Air Base, it was learned here yesterday.

Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Manuel F. Bruan, Central Luzon PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] regional commander, identified the planners as Alex Capitulo, alleged commander of the New People's Army (NPA) provincial operations command in Pampanga; Noli Panesa, alleged head of Pampanga NPA central district committee; and Alejandro Arceo, alleged chief of the NPA liquidation unit, the Mariano Garcia Brigade (MGB).

Capitulo was captured in Guagua, Pampanga, by troops five days before the slaying of Airmen John Raven and James Green by five MGB hit men. Two of the attackers were identified as Allen Gutierrez alias "Ka [Comrade] Tom," and Gonzalo Bondoc alias "Ka Ros."

Raven and Green were shot dead with .45 caliber pistols in front of the Holiday lodge in Dau at 8:30 p.m. the other Sunday. Both belonged to U.S. Air Force's 8th aircraft generation squadron based in Kunsan, South Korea.

The three NPA leaders were among the eight guerrillas charged before the provincial prosecutor's office in San Fernando, Pampanga in connection with the killings, Bruan said. Capitulo, Panesa, Arceo, Gutierrez, and Bondoc have been accused of double murder with illegal possession of firearms. Another suspected rebel, Gabriel Warner alias "Ka Mess" was charged with illegal possession of firearms while the couple Carmelita Gamboa and Francisco Hipolito were charged with harboring a criminal.

Warner, who was wounded in a shootout with troopers Thursday afternoon, was found allegedly inside the house of Gamboa and Hipolito after the gunbattle at Barangay Old Pampang, more than a kilometer south of Clark. He was the principal suspect in the killing last year of Remigio Nepomuceno, a businessman. Arceo, who was leading his heavily armed men, fled during the encounter, Bruan said. He was seriously wounded in a big military operation in Sta. Ines, Mabalacat in 1988.

Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] Julius Yarcia, Angeles Metrodiscom [Metropolitan District Command] commander, quoting intelligence reports, said the plan to attack the Americans were hatched two months ago somewhere in Mt. Arayat. Intelligence reports added the plan was to be carried out on or before the start of the exploratory talks on the RP[Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. military bases agreement in Manila.

The communist guerrillas owned responsibility for the killing of Raven and Green, in a statement signed by Jay-ar Sigua, Central Luzon NPA spokesman. He said: "We will not stop until abuses by American officers and soldiers have ceased. We will not stop until all U.S. bases and all American occupational soldiers are kicked out of our country."

But officials and businessmen here and in Mabalacat condemned the killings and even offered cash rewards for the capture of the attackers.

Communists Deny Suspect's Role

HK2105034390 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 21 May 90 pp 1, 8

[By Correspondent Chandler Ramas III]

[Excerpts] Angeles City—Communist guerrillas threatened Sunday to attack local businessmen who raised P[pesos]500,000 as a reward for the capture of five rebels who murdered two U.S. airmen here. [passage omitted]

A brigade spokesman, who called himself Aryel Miranda, said Sunday his group knew the identities of the businessmen who offered the reward, but he did not name them. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, communist guerrillas denied that Gabriel Warner, the captured NPA [New People's Army] rebel who allegedly participated in the May 13 killings, is a member of the Mariano Garcia Brigade and was involved in the murders. "Gabriel Warner is not with the brigade and has no knowledge of the killings," Ariel Miranda, brigade spokesman, told newsmen whom he phoned.

Warner, 24, alias Ka [comrade] Mess, was captured by the military Thursday night after Constabulary troops stormed a rebel lair in Purok 1, Barangay Pampanga. Warner, was captured along with the two NPA sympathizers.

Papers Indicate More Attacks

HK1905071490 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 19 May 90 p 7

[By Elmer Cato]

[Text] Angeles City—There are "strong indications" that the Communist New People's Army would step up attacks on American servicemen through its liquidation squads, rebel documents seized by the Angeles Metropolitan District Command (Metro-discom) revealed. The Angeles Metrodiscom said the documents which were seized outside Clark the other night indicated more assassination attacks on U.S. nationals, similar to the killing of two American servicemen the other week. The documents, according to Lt. Col. Julius Yarcia, were captured from alleged rebel hitman Gabriel Warner who was wounded in a brief firefight with PC [Philippine Constabulary] troopers who raided a rebel safehouse in Barangay Pampang, just one kilometer away from the U.S. facility, early Thursday evening.

Meanwhile, Constabulary authorities believed the provisional revolutionary government of the communist party in Cagayan Valley was believed dismantled with the capture of 48 suspected officers and members of the underground organization in military operations. Col. Miguel Fontanilla, chief of the PC/INP [Integrated National Police] regional command in Cagayan, said the military has broken the back of the shadow government when it took over Zinundungan valley, the erstwhile center of NPA activity in the region.

Fontanilla said the 48 men and women could be ranking local NPA leaders, including barrio officials coerced to serve the rebels. He did not identify the suspected rebels who are detained at the PC regional headquarters in Tugugarao.

Two NPA Platoons Said Operating

HK2105092390 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 May 90 p 8

[By Lino Sanchez]

[Text] Angeles City—The Angeles Metropolitan District Command (AMDC) reported that at least two platoons of New People's Army (NPA) rebels or "hit men" operating in Pampanga have been assigned to assassinate American servicemen here, Lt. Col. Julius Yarcia, AMDC chief, reported. The deployment of the rebels here, according to Yarcia, is a strong indication that the NPA intends to kill more Americans. Yarcia based his statements on seized documents and death threats received through the telephone. Targets of the threats are members of a quad agency patrol which is composed of USAF [United States Air Force], PAF [Philippine Air Force], police, and Constabulary mobile elements.

He said the AMDC is now conducting more saturation drives in the city and its environs to prevent the NPA "hit men" from getting close to their targets following the killing last Sunday of two U.S. servicemen here.

At the same time, Yarcia said, the crime prevention effort of the AMDC is now beefed up by the arrival of two companies of Philippine Army soldiers under the 60th Infantry Battalion.

International Terrorists 'May Be' in Country

HK1905092390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] An intelligence agent investigating the frequent occurrence of plane explosions said international terrorists may be involved in the recent Philippine Air Lines Boeing 737 explosion. According to the source, international terrorists are now in the country and are carrying out sabotage to kill Filipinos from the southern part of the country who are not Muslims. This allegedly is a move by the Muslims to attract attention because the government has abandoned them. It will be recalled that the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] recently sought help from the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] in relation to the alleged government's inattention to their needs. The ICO stated recently it will help the MNLF in the event the Aquino government continues not to implement the Organic Act for Muslim Mindanao.

Surveillance of Embassy Espionage Agents Sought

HK1905082290 Manila MANILA STANDARD in English 19 May 90 p 4

[By Fel Maragay]

[Text] The Senate defense committee yesterday prodded government intelligence agencies to closely monitor the activities of espionage agents and defense personnel attached to embassies of foreign countries to uncover their possible involvement in destabilization activities.

The committee, chaired by Sen. Ernesto Maceda, took this step in the course of its inquiry into a sworn statement of Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Alejandro Galido, former chief of the military's Southern Luzon Command, that an American intelligence operative named Harold Maglio had a hand in the shipment of arms to rebel troops that took part in the failed December coup.

Maceda said the defense establishment should have a machinery for detecting unusual troop movements at Clark Air Base and Subic Naval base that may serve as a warning about an outbreak of another military putsch. About a week before the December coup, about 20,000 fresh American troops, including 5,000 Marines, had massed at Subic. The bulk of the troops was brought by two carrier battle groups, one of which came unannounced. Maceda interpreted the huge troop buildup as an indication that the U.S. had prior knowledge about the coup or was girding for an armed intervention in case the Aquino government was overthrown.

Brig. Gen. (ret.) Roman Gavino, director general of the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA), told the committee that at least 16 embassies in the country have diplomatic officials doing liaison work, most of whom are military attaches. He placed the number of foreign agents doing intelligence work at less than 100.

Gavino was summoned by the committee because he served as deputy chief of staff for intelligence (J-2) and was in a position to shed light on the claim of Galido that he was a deep penetration agent (DP assigned by Gen. Renato de Villa, armed forces chief of staff, to spy on the rebel soldiers. Gavino testified that the reports of Galido's espionage activities were included in intelligence briefings for the military brass then conducted by Brig. Gen. Galileo Kintanarm, former chief of the Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces (ISAFP). But he admitted that as J-2, he was not directly involved in the intelligence project nor did he know how it was funded.

Maceda said Gavino's admission merely gave credence to allegations that Galido was not a DPA and that his real sympathies were with the rebel troops. "If J-2 was designated to handle the alleged intelligence project, it would seem normal and reasonable. But the fact that J-2 was not involved at all really heightens the suspicion as to whether Galido was really a DPA or not," the senator said.

When Gavino said that ISAFP may be keeping a master file of Galido's espionage activities, Maceda directed his staff to subpoena the document from the AFP's [Armed Forces of the Philippines] general headquarters.

On Maceda's query whether Galido could be acting as a double agent, the NI chief said "I'm not competent to answer that." Despite his high position in intelligence community, Gavino claimed that up to now he had not seen or been furnished an official copy of the Galido affidavit although he admitted having read portions of it in newspapers. The affidavit was used by government prosecutors as evidence in initiating rebellion charges against military men implicated in the coup and their alleged civilian conspirators.

Gen. Kintanar was also scheduled to testify but he did not show up. Maceda said Kintanar had requested that certain portions of his testimony be made "off the record."

In answer to a question from Sen. Jose Lina about Galido's allegations that U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt had met with some generals implicated in the coup, Gavino said military intelligence had not dug deeper into the matter. Maceda insisted that Ambassador Platt should voluntarily testify before the committee to answer questions about allegations of U.S. involvement in the coup and the embassy's information about the Maglio case. Diplomatic officials enjoy immunity and therefore could not be compelled to appear before any congressional hearing. But Maceda said foreign envoys testifying in Congress already had precedent as when Italian Ambassador Mario Crema defended before the Senate defense committee the purchase by the Philippine government of the S-211 jet fighters manufactured by Italian aviation firms. "I see no reason why Ambassador Platt should not welcome appearing before the committee as an opportunity for him to air his side. Because by very strong implication the Galido affidavit seems to indicate that Ambassador Platt somehow knows of Maglio's activities," Maceda said.

Aquino Orders Takeover of Private Air Fields

HK1905033290 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0230 GMT 19 May 90

[By Tanny Rodriguez from "Malacanang Info Service"—in English]

[Excerpt] The government moves to intensify its effort to implement necessary measures in accordance with the earlier national emergency memorandum order issued by President Aquino covering a directive to the Air Transportation Office to temporarily take over or direct the operation of all private air transportation landing fields, strips, and facilities and to investigate the involvement of certain family-owned aircrafts, their owners, and pilots in the 1988 [year as heard] coup d'etat.

By virtue of national emergency memorandum order no. 25 issued by the president, the Integrated National Police and the local government units are hereby directed to assist the Air Transportation Office [ATO] in the implementation of the National Emergency Memorandum Order No. 1 issued by the chief executive last December of 1989.

Aside from supporting the ATO in the operation, takeover of all private air transportation landing fields, strips, and facilities, the INP and local government units shall also assist in the investigation of the involvement of their owners and pilots who were reported to have used these air landing fields and strips during the failed coup attempt.

The issuance of memo no. 25 also indicates the government's efforts to gather sufficient evidences against suspected coup plotters and supporters so that necessary evidences may be used against them and or prevent the use of such landing air fields and strips for possible underground operations of rebel soldiers in the future. [passage omitted]

Aquino Approves Investment Priorities Plan

HK1905040890 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 15 May 90 pp 1, 3

[By Rowena Orejana]

[Text] President Aquino has approved the 1990 Investment Priorities Plan (IPP) which aims to get more investors into the countryside, the Department of Trade and Industry [DTI] announced yesterday. The IPP is projected to generate investments of about P[pesos]70 billion this year, earn $30 billion in exports over a 10-year period, and employ directly and indirectly about 500,000 workers, DTI Secretary and Board of Investments (BOI) Chairman Jose Concepcion Jr. said. The President signed Memorandum Order 293 last May 8 sanctioning the new IPP.

Meanwhile, an initial survey by the BOI revealed that as much as 450 megawatts could be harnessed if industries which require steam for their operations went into co-generation of power. Industries with a potential for tapping processed steam for co-generation are textile, pulp and paper, cosmetics, soap and detergents. Co-generation is one of the schemes offered by the government to privatize power generation. This calls for the setting up of a power plant which gives out steam as a by-product. The steam, which would otherwise be wasted, could be harnessed by the industry for productive use.

Concepcion said the Philippine Refining Co.'s [PRC] co-generation plant, which started operations last March, was generating 400 kilowatts per hour. The P130-million PRC generation plant could make power available to 10,000 residents. The American firm Cogentrix is trying to enter into a co-generation agreement with the National Power Corp. (Napocor), but a formal agreement is expected to take some time. Encouraging private investments in power generation is one of new areas identified by the government for the grant of incentives.

Production of ethanol was one of 10 new areas that have been approved for incentives under the newly-approved IPP. Investors in this area will be given a pioneer status, which allows an income tax holiday for the first five months of operations and tax and duty-free importation of capital goods.

Investors in the production of fuel or energy through the conversion or transformation of biomass materials, coal or charcoal into usable forms of fuel such as briquettes, powders or pellets, gaseous and liquid fuels are also entitled to either pioneer or non-pioneer status depending on the technology they will bring into the country. Those who will 1) install power-generating facilities for new and expanding manufacturing plants substantially using coal, geothermal or non-conventional fuels; or 2) convert existing manufacturing plants or equipment for the use of coal or non-conventional fuels can also avail of incentives under the pioneer status. However, they will not be entitled to an income tax holiday. Those who venture into co-generation will be granted pioneer or non-pioneer incentives but will not be entitled to income tax holidays. Those who will put up power-generating plants will also be entitled to pioneer or non-pioneer status. The same rule applies to manufacturers of equipment necessary for the production and/or utilization of solar energy, power, alcohol, biogas, geothermal steam or hot water, wind, coal-derived fuel and other fuels of non-conventional nature.

For areas were identified as helpful in the promotion of conservation and the efficient use of energy. These are the installation of waste energy recovery system, manufacture of equipment for specific use in energy conservation projects, the installation of combustion monitoring systems and of power factor control equipment.

Meanwhile, Concepcion said the 1990 IPP translates the government's countryside agro-industrial development strategy into specific areas of economic activity which the private sector can undertake. The plan, which incorporates the comments and proposals of other government agencies and the private sector, lists the preferred areas of economic activities the government encourages through investment incentives under Executive Order 226 (Omnibus Investments Code of 1987). Concepcion said the new IPP listed 200 preferred areas of investments aimed at achieving sustainable economic growth, generating more productive employment alleviating poverty, and promoting equity and social justice.

Among the new new inclusions in the IPP are:
1.*Pulp and paper*—industrial paper (limited to craftliner board and corrugating medium)
2.*Wood products*—fiberboard
3.*Chemical products*—technical grade phosphoric acid
4. *Aircrafts and components manufacturing and repair*—manufacture or assembly of aircraft and components
5.*Rehabilitation and modernization of industrial plants*—sugar industry (existing raw sugar factories and sugar refineries)
6.*Land transport cargo handling operations*(limited to capital equipment incentive for the procurement of tractor truck chassis, cowl, container chassis, equipment for the transport of bulk, liquid or granular products; refer [as published] van used for perishable or refrigerated cargo, cargo trucks or 10-wheelers)
7.*Electric distribution system in less developed areas*
8. *Infrastructure and industrial service facilities*—pipeline bulk transport systems for oil and natural gases ad liquids and coal slurry (underwater and underground).

The preferred areas were determined on the basis of economic, technical and financial soundness of an activity; value of social objectives; comparative advantage of the activity; and extent of contribution to a specific developmental goal.

The 1990 IPP also focus on the modernization of agro-based industries (such as the sugar and coconut industries) and continues to give emphasis on investment areas with the greatest potential impact on employment generation. Examples are production of farm crops, leather tanning and leather, textile products, semiconductor devices and components and raw materials needed for their manufacture and marketing.

In terms of sectoral distribution, the 1990 IPP listed 117 areas in the manufacturing sector. Agriculture ranks second highest with 64 investment areas listed, Concepcion said. Five of the listed agricultural activities are generic listings (such as production of fruits and vegetables) aside from those specifically listed. Thus, the five encompass a wider variety of promoted products, he said. The remaining investment areas fall under fishery (27), forestry (2), mining (3), energy-related projects (10), public utilities (10), infrastructure and service facilities (20), export traders (1), service exporters (1), tourism-oriented services (4) and research and development activities (1)

Biazon Denies Reports of Impending Coup

HK1805024590 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Major General Rodolfo Biazon said it is not possible to launch another coup at this time. He issued the statement to allay spreading reports of another attempt to topple the present government.

New Army Chief Announces 'Major' Revamp

HK1605052990 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 16 May 90 pp 1, 8

[Text] The army chief, Maj. Gen. [Major General] Guillermo Flores yesterday announced a major revamp in the military's biggest unit to "put more teeth in its anti-rebel campaign."

Flores said at least four of the eight Army division units, two separate key positions, six general headquarters positions, and 10 infantry brigade units were affected by the changes. He said new unit commanders were chosen because of their leadership and performance in the field. Those who were replaced were either promoted or sent on schooling to advance in their career, Flores told reporters in a press briefing at Fort Bonifacio yesterday.

Among those who were promoted were Brig. [Brigadier] Gen. Manuel Dizon who was made commander of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Southern Command (Southcom), a two-star rank.

Brig. Gen. Gumersindo Yap, former division commander, was elevated as area commander covering northern Luzon. Brig. Gen. Federico Ruiz Jr. was similarly elevated to the same position, taking in charge of military units in southern Luzon.

Three Army officers were transferred to the AFP General Headquarters as important command and staff officers. They were Brig. Gen. Ramberto Saavedra who was named AFP Civil Relations Service chief, Brig. Gen. Jose Cesar Capa as Inspector-General and Col. [Colonel] Antonio Yamzon, as commander of the AFP Training Command in Camp Capinpin in Tanay.

The new division commanders were Brig. Gen. Miguel Sol in the Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. Orlando Soriano for Fifth Division, Brig. Gen. Oswaldo Villanueva for the Sixth Division and Brig. Gen. Romulo Yap for the Eighth Division. Brig. Gen. Rogelio Villanueva was made commander of the Army Training Command in Forth Bonifacio. He was formerly head of the Army's Fourth Division in Mindanao.

Col. George Moleta was recalled from the field to become Fort Bonifacio commander.

The new brigade commanders were Col. Ricardo Flores as commander of 52nd Engineering brigade replacing Col. Enrique Lima who died a month ago. Col. Romeo Padiernos in Zamboanga del Norte, Col. Antonio Lim in Negros Occidental, Col. Jesus Ranjo, Col. Rafael Maniego, Col. Roberto Manlongat, Jose Joselin Nazareno, Col. Jose Lapuz and Col. Romeo Tarrayo.

At Fort Bonifacio, Brig. Gen. Quintin Alacudia, Colonels Junito Bayang and Virgilio Florendo.

Biazon Says YOU Link to RAM Still Exists

HK1705132790 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 17 May 90

[From "GMA News" program—italicized portion in English]

[Text] The military believes there is still a connection between the Young Officers Union [YOU] and the Reform the Armed Forces Movement [RAM]. Armed Forces of the Philippines acting Chief of Staff Major General Rodolfo Biazon said YOU personally admitted that should they succeed, Gringo Honasan will still be their leader:

[Begin Biazon recording] *There are strong grounds to believe that the Y-O-U is connected with the R-A-M or the RAM-SFP [Soldiers of the Filipino People]. For example, if you are going to study the statement of the supposed spokesman, Major Natividad, in the last interview, he is saying that in the event of a win by Y-O-U, [changes thought] asked on the point of who could be the leader of this country, he was saying that Honasan could head the list.* [end recording]

PC Chief Orders 24-Hour Fight With Rebels

HK1705133190 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 17 May 90

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police chief Major General Cesar Nazareno today ordered the local constabulary and police commanders in Leyte to fight rebels for 24 hours, but told them not to expect immediate reinforcement from colleagues. In a command conference in Tacloban City, Nazareno said there were more casualties suffered by government forces, particularly by reinforcement troops, than by the rebels who were the subjects for attack. Nazareno also told soldiers to carry enough ammunition to beat the rebels.

Army Captures Top CPP Leader in Mandaluyong

HK1605130590 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] A high-ranking leader of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] had been arrested. According to Army chief Major General Guillermo Flores, Edcel Sahur, alias Boyong, is the head of the CPP-New People's Army's national propaganda movement. The rebel was also a regular member of the Central Committee and the Politburo of the communist movement. Sahur was arrested by Philippine Army soldiers inside the Marco Polo restaurant in Mandaluyong, Metro Manila last night. He carries a prize of 70,000 pesos on his head.

Oil Import Bill Up 15% in First Quarter

HK1605131190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 16 May 90 p 11

[By Rene de Los Reyes]

[Text] The oil import bill for the first quarter of 1989 has ballooned to one of the highest levels ever recorded, data gathered from the Office of Energy Affairs (OEA) show. The oil import bill for the first three months this year reached $375.9 million, or 15.5% over the $325.4 million in the first quarter last year. The net oil import bill, which excludes sales to the U.S. military facilities and exports (mainly to Japan and Asian countries) is $350.2 million. This is 20.73% more than the year-ago figure of only $289.9 million.

The OEA attributed the huge oil import bill to two major factors, namely, higher crude prices in the world market and higher local oil consumption. Domestic net consumption for the first three months of 1990 totaled 21.576 million barrels, 11.5% more than the yearago's 19.35 million barrels. Consumption of petroleum products in March alone rose 14.5% to 7.661 million barrels from 6.648 million barrels in March 1989. The current energy crunch was also reflected in the higher consumption levels.

Increasing requirements to run the National Power Corp.'s [NAPOCOR] diesel-intensive gas turbines and a growing number of privately-owned generator sets resulted in diesel use being prominently higher than consumption of other oil products, even surpassing fuel oil use by 6,000 barrels. Diesel consumption in March grew by 37% from 1.821 million barrels 1989. For the whole quarter diesel use rose 29.5% to 6.7 million barrels from only 5.2 million barrels in the same period last year.

Spiralling world crude prices also contributed to the big oil import bill. Average cost of imported crude last March went up to $16.58 a barrel from only $16.10 in March last year. For the first quarter of 1990 the average crude cost was markedly higher at $17.44 compared to only $14.98 in the first quarter of 1989.

Basic cooking fuels such as LPG and kerosene were among the products that saw hefty increases in demand, with consumption growing at 16.1% and 14.5%, respectively.

Large fuel-intensive industries and commercial establishments consumed in the first three months this year eight million barrels of oil, 6.8% more than in the comparable period last year. Including oil consumption by the power generating sector, the largest sector, the figure easily climbs up to 12.87 million barrels, and a heftier 10.1% increase over the year-ago consumption of 11.69 million barrels, inclusive of power generation. Among the industries which registered substantial growths in oil consumption are fertilizer, coconut/vegetable, blue refining, textile mills and domestic marine industries.

Total crude supply from various sources dropped 1.3% while products supply was nearly the same for the comparable periods. Supply of lubes and additives, however, rose by 11.1% to 20,000 barrels from 18,000 barrels in the first quarter of 1989.

Fuel oil, which comprised the bulk of product importations, totaled 1.2 million barrels but was still lower than last year's volume of 1.64 million barrels. Importation of LPG and kerosene continued to rise rapidly due to the increased demand.

Diesel imports for Napocor rose to 493,000 barrels in the three months. Oil companies have also resorted to importing diesel in order to augment local refinery production totalling six million barrels for the first quarter this year.

Most of the crude imported, or 83%, originated from the Middle East. Saudi Arabia sold 32.9% of the total supply making it the primary source of imported crude oil. Purchases from the kingdom grew 478.8% or five million barrels more.

Correction to Official on Bases Talks Collapse

HK1805063590

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Official Denies Collapse," published in the 17 May East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 29:

Column one, first paragraph, first sentence, make read: ...from Mr. Meneleo Hernandez. He is the.... (correcting last name of official)

Thailand

SRV's Vo Van Kiet Gives Interview in Bangkok

BK2105011190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 May 90 p 2

[Excerpt] Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet said yesterday Vietnam was looking for a resumption of Japanese economic aid and waiting for Tokyo to give the "green light" to official trade and economic cooperation.

The vice premier, responsible for international economic relations, said Hanoi was waiting for a response from the Japanese government to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's suggestion last month that Japan consider resuming economic aid to Vietnam. "On our part, we wish to do business with Japan at any time. But now the ball is in the Japanese court," Vo Van Kiet told

THE NATION in an interview during a stopover in Bangkok with a delegation returning from a three-day official visit to Sweden.

Vo Dong Giang, minister and vice chairman of the Vietnamese State Committee for Cooperation and Investment, said many companies from Japan are now coming to Vietnam to investigate the possibility of joint ventures. "It seems that they are waiting for the 'green light' from their government," said Giang.

The Japanese government cut off economic aid to Vietnam after the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in 1979. Japanese businessmen have been discouraged from doing business in the country pending a political settlement in Cambodia. Thai officials said Vietnam had brought up the matter of renewed economic ties many times recently with Japanese officials.

During a stopover in Tokyo after a third visit to Beijing for normalization talks earlier this month, Vietnamese first Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem told Japanese officials Vietnam was enthusiastic about economic cooperation, the officials said.

Liem said cooperation could come either before or after the Cambodian settlement. Japanese officials have not yet responded to Liem's proposal, the sources aid. [passage omitted]

'Large' Arms Cache Found Near Cambodian Border

BK2105040590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 May 90 p 3

[Text] Police seized a large number of war weapons from a secret cache near the Thai-Cambodian border in Prachin Buri [Province] yesterday. According to a police report, the weapons were buried in an area bordering Aranyaprathet and Ta Phraya districts near kilometre marker 30 on Thanawithi Road.

The seized items included 4,000 artillery rounds, 2,250 AK-47 assault rifle cartridges, 76 rounds of 61-mm and 82-mm mortar ammunition, 12 rounds of M79-grenade launcher ammunition, 12 landmines and one machine gun. Police believed the weapons were meant for one of minority rebel groups fighting Burmese government troops.

War Against Drugs Reportedly Going Badly

BK2005013490 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 May 90 p 7

[By a special correspondent]

[Text] Acreage, addicts, quantity, quality, price, profits, crop yield—no matter how you measure it, the war against drugs is going badly.

At the top of the scale, in the moral sewers of drug-dealing, unimaginable profits are fuelling personal and, in a couple of cases, Asian national development schemes. At the bottom of the scale, in the literal sewers where more than a few addicts dwell, drugs have brought yet another method of wasting human beings. Skin-pop a hit today and you can walk away with your head in the clouds and AIDS in your system.

Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan is concerned enough to appoint one of the country's brightest minds as drugs minister. The full powers of Kon Thappharangsi remain undefined. Even the symbolism of Mr Kon's appointment moves the issue of narcotics back to the forefront of public notice. Few upright citizens could disagree with resuming all-out war on the drugs trade.

While the fight against illicit drugs and traffickers moved to the Asian back burner for a number of reasons, the enemy made great advances. These occurred not only in heroin, either. Thai yuppies have had their first sniffs of cocaine. The South American cartels, faced with improved enforcement and a shrinking demand for their product in the US, has scouted new markets, and Thailand is on the list.

Heroin, however, remains the big problem because it is a "local product" available in enormous quantities. At least partly because of the massive increases in opium and refined heroin, the dealers also have become slicker, smarter—and richer.

In the past four years,

—Burma has outstripped Afghanistan as the world's largest producer of opium poppy;
—the Golden Triangle has surpassed the Golden Crescent as the world's largest source of heroin; and,
—Southeast Asian heroin from the Triangle has become almost a majority of the drug available in Europe, as well as in Europe and Australia.

Heroin "mules" no longer are scruffy European and American hippies travelling third class on the cut-rate airlines. Far more often they are bright, middle-class people with no background as criminals or drug users. Picking them out of a crowd is as easy as telling the difference among the Silom road swallows.

Or they are members of wide-spread groups dedicated specifically to smuggling and employing hundreds. The recent busts of a gang of Nigerians in America, Hong Kong and Thailand amazed narcotics officers with the gang's far-flung courier system.

"The traditional syndicates remain the big players" in producing and trafficking, according to a Thai narcotics expert. Drug seizures from Burma and Laos have increased in recent months, but many agents believe this is proof only of growth in smuggling. "The drug syndicates aren't stupid," said one. "They budget to lose some heroin to busts. When we get on to one scheme, they're working on two more."

"Drug smuggling is an industry now," said a Bangkok-based narcotics agent. "Some people still treat it like a cottage industry, but there is less and less room for the small-timers." This means that Khun Sa and his Muang was also a regular member of the Central Committee and the Politburo of the communist movement. Sahur was arrested by Philippine Army soldiers inside the Marco Polo restaurant in Mandaluyong, Metro Manila last night. He carries a prize of 70,000 pesos on his head.

Oil Import Bill Up 15% in First Quarter

HK1605131190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 16 May 90 p 11

[By Rene de Los Reyes]

[Text] The oil import bill for the first quarter of 1989 has ballooned to one of the highest levels ever recorded, data gathered from the Office of Energy Affairs (OEA) show. The oil import bill for the first three months this year reached $375.9 million, or 15.5% over the $325.4 million in the first quarter last year. The net oil import bill, which excludes sales to the U.S. military facilities and exports (mainly to Japan and Asian countries) is $350.2 million. This is 20.73% more than the year-ago figure of only $289.9 million.

The OEA attributed the huge oil import bill to two major factors, namely, higher crude prices in the world market and higher local oil consumption. Domestic net consumption for the first three months of 1990 totaled 21.576 million barrels, 11.5% more than the yearago's 19.35 million barrels. Consumption of petroleum products in March alone rose 14.5% to 7.661 million barrels from 6.648 million barrels in March 1989. The current energy crunch was also reflected in the higher consumption levels.

Increasing requirements to run the National Power Corp.'s [NAPOCOR] diesel-intensive gas turbines and a growing number of privately-owned generator sets resulted in diesel use being prominently higher than consumption of other oil products, even surpassing fuel oil use by 6,000 barrels. Diesel consumption in March grew by 37% from 1.821 million barrels 1989. For the whole quarter diesel use rose 29.5% to 6.7 million barrels from only 5.2 million barrels in the same period last year.

Spiralling world crude prices also contributed to the big oil import bill. Average cost of imported crude last March went up to $16.58 a barrel from only $16.10 in March last year. For the first quarter of 1990 the average crude cost was markedly higher at $17.44 compared to only $14.98 in the first quarter of 1989.

Basic cooking fuels such as LPG and kerosene were among the products that saw hefty increases in demand, with consumption growing at 16.1% and 14.5%, respectively.

Large fuel-intensive industries and commercial establishments consumed in the first three months this year eight million barrels of oil, 6.8% more than in the comparable period last year. Including oil consumption by the power generating sector, the largest sector, the figure easily climbs up to 12.87 million barrels, and a heftier 10.1% increase over the year-ago consumption of 11.69 million barrels, inclusive of power generation. Among the industries which registered substantial growths in oil consumption are fertilizer, coconut/vegetable, blue refining, textile mills and domestic marine industries.

Total crude supply from various sources dropped 1.3% while products supply was nearly the same for the comparable periods. Supply of lubes and additives, however, rose by 11.1% to 20,000 barrels from 18,000 barrels in the first quarter of 1989.

Fuel oil, which comprised the bulk of product importations, totaled 1.2 million barrels but was still lower than last year's volume of 1.64 million barrels. Importation of LPG and kerosene continued to rise rapidly due to the increased demand.

Diesel imports for Napocor rose to 493,000 barrels in the three months. Oil companies have also resorted to importing diesel in order to augment local refinery production totalling six million barrels for the first quarter this year.

Most of the crude imported, or 83%, originated from the Middle East. Saudi Arabia sold 32.9% of the total supply making it the primary source of imported crude oil. Purchases from the kingdom grew 478.8% or five million barrels more.

Correction to Official on Bases Talks Collapse

HK1805063590

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Official Denies Collapse," published in the 17 May East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 29:

Column one, first paragraph, first sentence, make read: ...from Mr. Meneleo Hernandez. He is the.... (correcting last name of official)

Thailand

SRV's Vo Van Kiet Gives Interview in Bangkok

BK2105011190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 May 90 p 2

[Excerpt] Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet said yesterday Vietnam was looking for a resumption of Japanese economic aid and waiting for Tokyo to give the "green light" to official trade and economic cooperation.

The vice premier, responsible for international economic relations, said Hanoi was waiting for a response from the Japanese government to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's suggestion last month that Japan consider resuming economic aid to Vietnam. "On our part, we wish to do business with Japan at any time. But now the ball is in the Japanese court," Vo Van Kiet told

Tai movement make heroin and ethnic Chinese "Mafia," often led by respectable businessmen, move the drug to markets as far flung as Holland, Hong Kong and Hoboken, New Jersey.

"We've got a lot smarter over the years," said the source. "But so have they. Some of them are smart enough to stay one step ahead of us for years. We know who these people are, of course. "Finding out the identity of a trafficker is the easy part. Putting him away is the difficult part."

Prime Minister Chatchai has promised to bring Thai laws up to date in the effort to put the big heroin traffickers behind bars. A 1978 law designed to put big-time dope dealers in jail on conspiracy charges was shot down by the courts as vague.

The premier has said he plans a number of legal steps designed to harm drug traffickers who often are immune from prosecution simply because their fingers never touch the product they sell. If possible, anti-narcotics forces want to:

—get court orders to check bank accounts of suspected drug dealers for evidence of money laundering;
—seize all assets of men and women officially charged with big-time heroin dealing, and,
—be able to file charges for conspiracy or attempts to export, import or sell narcotics.

But many anti-drug agents argue that plugging loopholes in the laws is only a minor part of shutting down narcotics trading.

US courts have issued formal charges against Khun Sa and the Colombian cocaine king, Pablo Escobar, head of the infamous Medillin cartel. American diplomats have formally asked for the arrest and extradition of both men, but with little hope of seeing them in a US court. And, say some cynical experts on the subject, who cares?

"I hope nobody thinks that putting Khun Sa or Pablo Escobar in prison is going to magically shut off the heroin or cocaine trade," said a foreign drug agent based in Bangkok. "Somebody else is going to take their place immediately." This is the point made most forcefully by Burma, but echoed to a lesser degree by other countries where narcotics originate.

"So long as demand exists, production will also exist," said Rangoon military spokesman Col [Colonel] Ye Htut, repeating the gist of a tough speech he delivered at a special UN drugs conference in New York last February.

The Burmese junta, while defending its record on narcotics, has insisted that the root cause of the drug problem does not lie in its opium fields or heroin refineries. The international problem, junta members have claimed on numerous occasions, is the existence of junkies; and doped-out thrill seekers in foreign countries, mostly the "West.

This argument, which wins some—but not full—sympathy from Thailand-based drug agents, holds that the West has to stop demand. In turn, supply will dry up automatically.

"The United States is on the verge of a new heroin epidemic," said US Sen John Kerry.

Melvin Levitsky, assistant secretary of state for narcotics matters, said in Bangkok in March that experts have long noted that during a tailoff in demand for a cult drug—in this case, cocaine—there is a resurgence of demand for "traditional substances" like heroin. But the Rangoon theory fails to explain the five-fold increase in the Burmese opium crop in the past four years. The latest harvest last winter totalled 2,600 tonnes, according to most estimates. This huge increase in supply was far above the renewed demand for heroin outside Burma.

Burma also has forcefully rejected US claims that the Rangoon regime has made deals with Khun Sa and Lo (The Opium Warlord) Hsing-ha which effectively protect the heroin trade. Many sources believe the truce of sorts which exists between Rangoon and some Shan factions is a direct result of these deals.

The Laotian government has fairly openly dealt in opium and heroin trading for more than a decade. Despite pressure from the United Nations and offers of help from the United States, Vientiane has taken few steps to cut back opium production. In addition, the Muang Tai movement of Khun Sa has in the past year expanded its string of heroin refineries from northwestern Sayaboury province opposite Chiang Rai, to areas much further south.

Pol Maj Gen [Police Major General] Siriwat Thomphithak, commander of the Border Patrol Police (BPP) Region 2, said the new refineries opposite Thailand's Loei province reduce the distance needed to get the drugs to the sea for export. He said the recent arrest of two men with 50 kg of raw opium confirmed intelligence reports that Laotian smugglers were also using Thailand to move supplies from the north to the south of trackless Laos.

US diplomats have said for the past 17 months they believe the Vientiane government is serious about attempts to cut back opium production, estimated at about 325 tonnes a year. Officials including politburo member Phoun Sipaseut told a US delegation last month they could help reduce drug production if the US helped build "a comprehensive rural development project." American officials, who are financing two pilot agricultural schemes in northern Laos, took this "request" under advisement.

In addition to opium for Khun Sa's heroin refineries, Laos also supplies hundreds of tonnes of marijuana annually to Western markets. Much of this crop is financed by government loans.

Thailand remains the drug traffickers' most popular smuggling route, but China has become a major, if unwitting player in the dope-dealing game. "The biggest smuggling route outstanding right now is the China connection," said an anti-narcotics source. He maintained, "The Chinese police are straight, and Beijing wants to bust the connection."

But success in the past three years has been slim. There is little chance of stopping the first stage of the operation, when heroin is moved from Khun Sa's Golden Triangle staging areas across the border into Yunnan province. "After that, China just swallows up the drugs. They almost always arrive in Hong Kong like the smugglers want them to," said the agent. "The Chinese police didn't have to deal with this kind of problem for two generations, and they're not very good at it right now."

Chinese officials said police last year seized 80 kg of heroin, five times more than in 1988. But they also said seizures were a tiny percentage of the drug moving into and through China.

On the other hand, with international funding, the United Nations has moved officially into the antinarcotics movement with a resolution passed last February. The Global Program of Action, surprisingly, won unanimous support from UN members. Among the verbiage were concrete plans, including the first public decision by UN member nations to help find crop substitution.

"It will be a while before we might see real results from this UN plan," cautioned a Western drugs expert based in Thailand. But winning support for any plan from the 159-member UN is an indication that the drug problem is considered serious throughout the world.

The burden of shutting down drug trafficking remains, at least for the moment, with the "narcs," the Thai and foreign policemen who try to intercept dope-dealing, most commonly at the street level.

Successes and frustrations are like elevators and almost as regular. One of the greatest successes in recent months was the fall of Na Ts'ai K'uei, also known to his neighbours in Chiang Rai as Chukiet Nimitphakphum. Agents have described him as the No 2 man in the Khun Sa syndicate, known to have shipped at least 1.2 tonnes of heroin to America. Chikiat, arrested by Crime Suppression Division agents a year ago, had made a telephone deal with an Italian-American to send two tonnes of heroin a year to the United States.

Closing off the Nigerian connection and a Bangkok-based marijuana smuggling gang almost two years ago also go down as major success stories. "But it's frustrating, you know, because big-time drug dealers drive around town and fly around the world," said one of the narcs.

Like the Mafia in America, many of the major traffickers have turned their money into major, legitimate business enterprises. "Let's face it," said the agent, "out of the hundreds of big buildings that have gone up in Bangkok and the provinces in the past few years, a few of them are built on heroin money."

Today, there is no doubt among the experts that they are losing the war on narcotic drugs. In the West, and even in a few areas in Thailand, arguments are voiced that the apparent futility of battling against drug trafficking should be ended by legalising drugs. This view has won no support from any government and no noticeable backing from the cynical narcs who think they're losing the war.

"Legalisation is a final admission of defeat," said one foreigner with lengthy experience in Thailand. "There's no reason to run up the white flag. You don't open up the vaults of the bank to everybody just because a lot of bank robbers manage to escape with the loot."

Vietnam

Celebrations To Honor Ho Chi Minh Continue

Meeting Marks Birthday

BK1905083590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 May 90

[Report on Hanoi meeting of 18 May marking President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary—portions recorded]

[Summary] A grand meeting was held at the Ba Dinh conference hall in Hanoi this afternoon by the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, and the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and People's Committee to mark President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary. In attendance were "Nguyen Van Linh, Vo Chi Cong, Do Muoi, Pham Van Dong, Hoang Quoc Viet, Le Duc Anh, Nguyen Duc Tam, Nguyen Thanh Binh, Vo Nguyen Giap, Doan Khue, Mai Chi Tho, and many high-level party and state leaders."

Many foreign party and state delegations were also present. They were: the Soviet delegation led by L.N. Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; the Lao delegation led by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Council of Ministers; the Cambodian delegation led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and chairman of the Cambodian State Council; the Indian delegation led by Jyoti Basu, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of India and chief minister of the state of West Bengal; and the Cuban delegation led by Raul Valdes Vivo, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. Also present were diplomatic corps, local and foreign newsmen, many international friends, and those who once worked with and held high respect for Uncle Ho.

After the national anthem and music in praise of President Ho Chi Minh were played, Chairman of the Council of State Vo Chi Cong delivered an opening speech:

[Begin Vo Chi Cong recording] "Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh; Comrade Adviser Pham Van Dong; international delegations; and distinguished guests, comrades and frends:

"For more than a year now, together with our overseas patriotic compatriots and international friends, our entire party, Army, and people have been oriented toward celebrating President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary and have demonstrated our extremely sincere and pure sentiments toward him through many boisterous and practical activities.

"The date 19 May—an important historic anniversary of fine and lofty sentimental value—has come to us in an enthusiastic atmosphere as the country undergoes renovation. Today we meet here at the historic Ba Dinh conference hall, where many important historic events of our national revolution have taken place, to celebrate the birthday of Ho Chi Minh—a great national hero, a staunch international fighter, and a great man of culture." [applause] [end recording]

"Comrade Vo Chi Cong, on behalf of the party, the state, and our entire people, warmly welcomed and expressed his gratitude to the presence of a large number of international guests at this memorable meeting. He emphatically said:

[Begin Vo Chi Cong recording] "On the occasion of this grand meeting, I would like to sincerely thank the International Committee of UNESCO for its clear-sighted and correct decision on the celebration of the birth centenary of President Ho Chi Minh—the hero of Vietnamese national liberation and a great man of culture. [applause] May I introduce to you Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, who will give a keynote speech at this significant meeting. Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, please!" [applause] [end recording]

Amid roaring applause, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh took the stand. He said:

[Begin Nguyen Van Linh recording] "Distinguished international guests and diplomatic corps, comrades and friends:

"Today, compatriots and combatants nationwide and overseas Vietnamese nationals are respectfully facing the historic Ba Dinh conference hall and Hanoi—the heart of the country and place where the esteemed President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary is being grandly celebrated.

"President Ho Chi Minh was proclaimed by the Vietnamese people and progressive mankind as a hero of national liberation; a great man of culture; a talented leader; a great teacher of the working class and Vietnamese people; a staunch fighter of the national liberation movement and international communist and workers' movement; and a close friend of the peoples of various nations who were struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress in the world. He was an initiator of the struggle for liberation of all colonial nations during the twentieth century and an untiring fighter for peace, friendship, and cooperation between nations; an ideologist; a great man of culture who crystallized the national quintessence and wisdom of our time; a noble personality with extraordinary and simple virtues; and a shining example of the new style of man, present and future. [applause]

"On this occasion, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, the CPV, the National Assembly, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, I would like to extend to the governments and peoples of various nations, international organizations, and friends across the five continents my sincere and most profound gratitude for those lofty sentiments and beautiful works you have reserved for our great and esteemed leader." [applause] [end recording]

Next, the general secretary asserted the merits and noble ethics of President Ho Chi Minh. He pointed out the four lessons on renovation initiated by the sixth national party congress and the five tasks to be done by all party members, troops, and people to bring Uncle Ho's undertaking to total victory.

Following Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's speech were speeches delivered by "Comrade Zaykov, Soviet delegation leader; Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, Lao delegation leader; Comrade Heng Samrin, Cambodian delegation leader; Comrade Jyoti Basu, Indian delegation leader; and Comrade Raul Valdes Vivo, Cuban delegation leader who all noted President Ho Chi Minh's great contributions to the international communist and workers' movement and the liberation of oppressed nations througout the world." All the speeches expressed admiration for President Ho Chi Minh who was not only a great leader for the Vietnamese nation, but also a lofty example and an outstanding international fighter of the era.

The solemn meeting to commemorate President Ho's birth centenary ended at 1700 amidst a resounding ovation and the eloquent tune of "Just as Uncle Ho Still Lives on the Festive Day of the Great Victory."

Nguyen Van Linh Speaks

BK1905094490 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 19—Following is the full text of the speech delivered by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, at the grand

meeting held at the Ba Dinh conference hall yesterday in commemoration of the birth centenary of President Ho Chi Minh (May 19):

Today, our people and armed forces throughout the country as well as our compatriots overseas are turning with reverence towards this historic Ba Dinh square, towards this capital city of Hanoi, the heart of the country, where this solemn commemoration of the birth centenary of beloved President Ho Chi Minh is being held.

President Ho Chi Minh has been exalted by the Vietnamese people and progressive mankind as a hero of national liberation and a great man of culture, as a leader of genius and great teacher of the Vietnamese working class and people, a staunch fighter of the national liberation movement and international communist and workers' movement, a close friend of nations struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress across the world. He launched the struggle for national liberation of colonial peoples in the 20th century. He was a tireless fighter for peace, friendship and cooperation among nations. He was also a great thinker and great man of culture who combined the quintessence of his nation and the intellect of the era, and whose fine and noble personality was a blend of the extraordinary and the simple. He stood out as a shining prototype of new people of today and tomorrow.

Proceeding from that perspective, the general conference of UNESCO adopted a resolution recognizing President Ho Chi Minh as "Vietnamese hero of national liberation and great man of culture." Upon the recommendation of this organization, multifarious events have been organized this year in many countries in the world as a tribute to his memory and to promote general awareness of the greatness of his thought and cause.

On this occasion, permit me, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, to thank most profoundly and sincerely the governments and peoples of other countries and international organisations and our friends throughout the world for the noble sympathy they have reserved, and for the fine deeds they have done, for our great, revered and beloved leader.

The name and cause of President Ho Chi Minh are closely linked with the glorious history of the Communist Party of Vietnam, with the history of the struggle and victories of the Vietnamese revolution for nearly a century.

President Ho Chi Minh was the most outstanding hero in the history of national liberation struggle of the Vietnamese nation.

He was born and grew up in a period of great changes in our history. One after another, many valiant and fearless struggles to regain independence and unity for the country had ended in failure.

Moved by deep patriotism and love for his people, Ho Chi Minh resolved to go abroad and seek a new road to take the cause of national salvation and liberation to final success. After many years of study and inquiry, as a patriotic youth, he came to Marxism-Leninism, discovering the way to liberate the Vietnamese nation: the combination of genuine patriotism and proletarian internationalism, of national independence and socialism, of the strength of the nation and that of the times. A great turning point was thus reached in the history of the Vietnamese revolution. Ho Chi Minh founded the Communist Party of Vietnam and tempered it into the steadfast, clear-sighted vanguard of the Vietnamese working class and people. For 60 years now, the Communist Party of Vietnam has been leading the Vietnamese revolution from one victory to another.

Ho Chi Minh built firm national unity as a source of strength to defeat all enemies and overcome all difficulties and tests. He was, is and will always be the banner that rallies and inspires all Vietnamese patriots in the struggle to build a peaceful, united, independent, democratic Vietnam advancing toward socialism.

Ho Chi Minh was the beloved father of the people's armed forces of Vietnam. He set up and forged the People's Army of Vietnam.

Ho Chi Minh founded the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the first peasant-worker state in Southeast Asia.

Ho Chi Minh was a strategist of genius who, together with the Communist Party of Vietnam, led the two wars of resistance against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists to victory. Those victories, by opening up the period of collapse of the system of colonialism and inflicting a first setback on neo-colonialism, exerted a profound impact on the process of world history. President Ho Chi Minh's major contribution to the theory of national liberation revolution played an important role in promoting national liberation movements in colonial countries. Today, it still is of practical significance to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The fine traditions of the country and the quintessence of the era combined to make President Ho Chi Minh a great national hero. In his turn, President Ho Chi Minh brought glory to the Vietnamese nation and people.

Ho Chi Minh's great contributions and noble cause elevated him to the rank of a greatest hero of national liberation in the history of Vietnam and won him the affection and admiration of peoples struggling for self-emancipation throughout the world.

Ho Chi Minh was a courageous, creative champion of revolutionary renewal. He emerged in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese nation as a man of continuous renewal. On the basis of the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism, he charted strategies and tactics suited to the realities of each stage of the Vietnamese revolution, and devised highly creative solutions in the face of extremely difficult circumstances so as to take the revolution step by step to victory.

He never straight jacketted himself in the outmoded way of thinking and acting and in the trodden path once these had lost their effectiveness in real life. He would look straight at the truth and if he found any shortcomings or errors, he would with courage make self-criticism and resolutely rectify them. To this day, in the process of renewal initiated by the sixth party congress, his words still retain their profound guiding value: "Let us show a creative spirit, let us search for and realise the new" and "the struggle against the out-moded and the corrupt and for the creation of the new and the wholesome... is a tremendous struggle that calls for the mobilisation, organisation and education of the entire people and reliance on the vast forces of the people. [no closing quotes as received]

President Ho Chi Minh was a great man of culture and the personified quintessence of his nation and his times.

He left us a vast, rich cultural legacy whose most important component is the cause of national liberation that has lifted Vietnam from servitude and ignorance to the leading ranks of nations, with an increasingly developed level of education, culture and science.

Ho Chi Minh was a profound thinker. He found simple and concise expressions for great truths of history and the times. These expressions have become guidelines leading to the victories of the revolutionary cause of the communist party and people of Vietnam. "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," "match the mutable with the immutable," "we can do nothing, however easy, if we don't have the people's support, but we can do everything, however difficult, if we have the people's support," "unity, unity, greater unity; success, success, greater success," "let party members take the lead and the people will follow," "we must preserve the unity and oneness of mind of the party (?as) we would the apple of our eyes."

As a theoretician who creatively applied the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism to the specific circumstances and conditions of the Vietnamese revolution, President Ho Chi Minh made a contribution to the development and enrichment of the Marxist-Leninist theory concerning revolution in a colonial country, people's war, party organisation, the national united front, and cultural and economic construction in a backward agricultural country that advances to socialism without going through the stage of capitalist development, and many other matters.

Ho Chi Minh was a great poet, great writer and, at the same time, a brilliant revolutionary journalist. What he wrote is a genuine and clear reflection of the fine and lofty qualities of the morality, intellect and soul of an outstanding personality. All his writings have a plain, simple and natural quality, which constitutes a typical norm of the fine and the perfect in a man.

President Ho Chi Minh was an outstanding international fighter who made a major contribution to the cause of liberation of oppressed peoples, to the consolidation of the international communist and workers' movement, and to the unity of the forces of peace, democracy and social progress.

The militant life of President Ho Chi Minh which spanned more [than] 60 years was not solely devoted to the independence and freedom of his nation, but also to that of oppressed nations throughout the world. He participated in the workers' movement and communist movement in Europe and in the liberation movement of Asian colonies. He always educated the Vietnamese people in patriotism and in its intimate combination with proletarian internationalism. He said: "We are fighting and making sacrifices not only for the sake of our own freedom and independence, but also for the freedom and independence of other peoples and for world peace. That is why we have to fulfill our international obligations, to help our friends is to help ourselves."

Ho Chi Minh was a fine, noble symbol of pure and loyal international solidarity. (?Until) the last moments of his life, he exerted tireless efforts towards the restoration of the unity among fraternal parties on the basis of Marsxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in keeping with both reasons and sentiment.

President Ho Chi Minh was an outstanding peace fighter. With perseverance, he advocated peaceful diplomacy and negotiations. He always knew how to bring about extremely clever and flexible solutions to all disputes and conflicts in the most difficult, most complicated circumstances. He consistently told our people to clearly distinguish between the aggressors and the working people in capitalist countries. He was opposed to any kind of enmity between nations.

President Ho Chi Minh was a messenger of friendship between nations. In the years he spent abroad in search of a way to national salvation and during the time he was president of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, he travelled to many places and lived in many countries, participated in many activities and met people and statesmen on various continents, wherever he went he brought to the people there the cordial friendship of the Vietnamese people, and he was warmly welcomed as a messenger of peace and friendship.

All his life, President Ho Chi Minh devoted himself to the ideal of friendship. "Proletarians across the world are brothers" is the fine, lofty ideal which he embodied.

President Ho Chi Minh was a model communist and a most beautiful example of the relationship between the leader and the masses.

Ho Chi Minh was a revolutionary leader who was the crystallisation of the finest and noblest moral and spiritual values of the Vietnamese working class and nation. That was a man who loved his people with all his heart, who had high regard for people and absolute confidence in people's boundless strength. To him, evolution is a cause of the people, accordingly, he tirelessly carried out propaganda and education work, to awaken the entire nation and to bring into full play the strength of the intellect, talent and willpower of millions of people in the pursuit of the common cause.

After winning power for the people, Ho Chi Minh said: "We have now founded the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, but if independence cannot bring about happiness and freedom for the people, then that independence is meaningless." He told cadres, in central posts or at grassroots level, that they were "servants of the people, who are meant to take care of common affairs for the people and not to ride roughshod over the people as was the case during the French-Japanese rule." He always reminded cadres of the need to fight bureaucracy, embezzlement and waste which were inherent ills of the former type of state.

All his life Ho Chi Minh consistently taught cadres to rely on the people and bring into play their master's right and their vast strength in overcoming difficulties and taking the country forward.

President Ho Chi Minh was the embodiment of pure revolutionary morality, his entire life was a testimony of what he said "I have only one desire, utmost desire, that is to achieve to total independence for the country and for every Vietnamese to have food, clothing and education." To that end he lived a life "untempted by wealth and luxury, unshaken by proverty and hardship, undaunted by violence and might."

Ho Chi Minh upheld the virtues of "industry, thrift, integrity and righteousness, public dedication and disinterestedness" and of "eagerness to serve the country and people, free from the greed for social status, wealth or fame."

The legacy of President Ho Chi Minh's thought and morality is a most valuable asset of the communist party and people of Vietnam. The generations of today and tomorrow must cherish, preserve, learn from, complement and develop this legacy and ensure the unaltered vitality of his thought in the vivid realities of Vietnam's revolutionary cause.

The contribution, cause, thought and morality of Uncle Ho will live on forever in the hearts of all generations of Vietnamese, today or tomorrow, with profound pride and boundless gratitude, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people pledge to learn from and follow his example, we also undertake to continue his cause and consistently keep to the path he chose.

The Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam launched the course of comprehensive renewal of the country. The congress drew four major lessons derived from Uncle Ho's thought:

—The lesson whereby everything must be rooted in the people in the defence and construction of the country, all for the people and by the people.
—The lesson whereby we must proceed from practical reality, act in accordance with objective laws, which in fact is Uncle Ho's lesson on the need to unite theory and practice, revolution and science.
—The lesson on the combination of the strength of the nation and that of the times, which is also the lesson of combining patriotism and internationalism and combining national independence and socialism.
—The lesson on building the party so as to enable it to assume new historical tasks, a constant concern of Uncle Ho in all his life.

President Ho Chi Minh's thought has become a source of enlightenment and strength for our cause of renewal. To our party, therefore, continuation and renewal are dialectically united in an uninterrupted process. Renewal does not mean changing the objectives chosen by Uncle Ho, but to seek and create methods and means to successfully carry out these objectives. On this solemn occasion, our entire party and people reaffirm the determination of forever following the path that President Ho Chi Minh opted for.

For the success of Uncle Ho's cause, what should we do?

First, we should resolutely take the process of renewal ahead, which is vital for the country as the way to get out of the crisis and advance on. Renewal is a necessity of history and is in accordance with the law of development of our country's revolution and in fulfillment of the recommendations in Uncle Ho's testament. We are deeply aware that renewal involves a revolutionary process fraught with difficulties and hardship and, therefore, cannot, out of haste or wishful thinking, be undertaken headlong and en masse, which would lead to chaos, at the expense of the renewal process itself.

We are to carry out a process of all-round, radical and integrated renewal but with appropriate objectives and steps, the emphasis being on economic renewal accompanied by a gradual, steady overhaul of the political system. Our enemies want no less than internal disorder that would spread beyond our control, in the hope of causing the renewal process to stray away from socialism.

The successes we made during the last three years, though initial, were of great significance. They proved the correctness of policies and steps of renewal and their conformity with the realities of our country, they gradually restored people's confidence and created the momentum for further advancement.

In the coming period, the process of renewal must be directed to bringing about yet greater improvement in the socio-economic situation, further mobilising the people to make full use of all resources and potentials for the development of production and the implementation of the three main economic programmes. The state sector of the economy must undertake its own renewal to overcome difficulties, step up productivity and production and business efficiency, and strive to effectively play a dominant role in the national economy. The collective and other sectors are to be strongly developed to produce more goods for society, increase income, and attract manpower and gradually resolve unemployment. The state is to adjust and perfect its policies and lines aimed at encouraging the various economic sectors and providing them with a correct direction for development while preventing spontaneous, disorderly development in economic life. The state is at the same time to resolve adequately such other pressing issues as employment, inflation, finance, banking, prices and products consumption so as to have the socio-economic situation gradually stabilize itself, with further improvement of living conditions, thus enabling the country to make greater progress in renovation.

Concurrently with renewal in the socio-economic field, we continue to enhance the process of democratisation. Uncle Ho said: "Our country is a democratic country in which every interest is for the sake of the people and every power belongs to the people... The administration, from the government to the village level, is delegated by the people. Mass organizations at all levels are set up by the people. In short, all power and forces reside in the people." Such is the basic principle of a democratic state established by Uncle Ho. We have been trying to build and perfect democratic structures and mechanism in order to ensure in practice the people's right as masters in their political, social and intellectual life. Since the sixth congress of the party, socialist democracy in our country has shown new signs of vitality, most vividly in the economic fields, state offices and mass organizations have made great efforts and progress in the respect and encouragement of the people's right to be their own masters. Many guidelines, policies and resolutions of the party and state have been presented to the people for broad discussion and consultation. The state apparatus at all levels has been streamlined to some extent. Bureaucratism and practices troublesome to people have been somewhat reduced.

These are but initial achievements. Lack or absence of democracy still remains a marked and widespread occurrence. There are still instances of serious violations of citizens' property and, even, their life. Many cases of grievance and frustration have not yet been properly settled. This has led to heavy malaise in some sections of the population.

Other than the lack of democracy, there have emerged manifestations of extremist democracy. Democracy was taken advantage of for such wrongdoings as attacking the party, the state and the socialist regime, negating revolutionary achievements, and rejecting the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Democracy cannot go without discipline and law, and without proper centralism. While broadening democracy for the working people, we shall never slacken dictatorship towards a minority of reactionaries who undermine the people's revolutionary achievements. Obviously, to build socialist democracy and make it perfect, to help democracy become the daily way of life of society and each individual, the state must, on the one hand, strengthen the management of society by law and, on the other, make every citizen, from central officials to ordinary people, fully aware of their civil rights and obligations, their responsibilities towards the country and abiding to the constitution and law, in his life and work.

Secondly, we continue to adhere perseveringly to and uphold the banner of Marxism-Leninism as a decisive factor of success of the renewal process. Marxism-Leninism is the crystalisation of the intellectual quintessence of mankind and serves as a guide for communist and workers' parties in the world. To the Vietnamese revolution, Marxism-Leninism is not something simply borrowed or imposed from without. In the course of its evolution and development, the theoretical thinking of our country's revolution through its great leader, once ripe, has met Marxism-Leninism, embraced it, adjusted it and enriched it with the nation's experiences and practical lessons.

Marxism-Leninism, as President Ho Chi Minh personally disseminated, correctly and creatively applied to the conditions of Vietnam, has taken the revolution in our country from one victory to another. Ho Chi Minh many times reaffirmed that our victories resulted from many factors. But this must be stressed: "We have recorded those victories because, first and foremost, of our irreplaceable weapon—Marxism-Leninism."

What makes Marxism-Leninism invincible is that, as Uncle Ho was wont to explain, it is not a jumble of dogmas but a guide for action. Only those who throughly grasp its essence, which is dialectical materialism, can avoid failures. Therefore, a distinction must be made between failures resulting from a misinterpretation and wrong implementation of Marxism-Leninism, and the inherent revolutionary, scientific and creative nature of Marxism-Leninism. To date, there has not been in the world a doctrine more revolutionary and more scientific than the Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

Thirdly, following the path of President Ho Chi Minh, we are to persevere in the leadership of the communist party. For a revolution to be successful, as Uncle Ho used to say, "there must first of all be a revolutionary party which, inside the country, will mobilise and organise the population and, outside, will maintain contacts with oppressed peoples and proletariat throughout the world. Only with a solid party can the revolution be successful."

The Communist Party of Vietnam, established, tempered and led by President Ho Chi Minh, has, over the past 60 years, been the sole leading force of our revolution and has been recognised by our entire people. What has enabled our party to assume its heavy responsibility before history is the fact that, in the words of Uncle Ho, ours "is a large, strong, firm, pure, and thoroughly revolutionary party." That is why the entire people and the political and social organizations within the broad, united national front have voluntarily acknowledged the leading role of our party. That was why they resolutely followed the party to carry out successfully the August Revolution and the war of resistance to reunify the country and take the whole country towards socialism.

Today, faced with the exigencies of renewal, our party, if it is to remain the worthy political leader of society and to deserve the confidence and expectations of the people, must constantly enhance and thoroughly improve its leadership and strengthen its close links with the people. The party's intelligence must be expressed in terms of its comprehensive, far-reaching ability to grasp the current pressing issues and anticipate, on scientific grounds, future developments so as to elaborate a socio-economic programme and strategy and direct the development of our society towards socialism. Uncle Ho has instructed us: "The first priority is to overhaul the party." In order to restore the image of honesty and selflessness of communist party members, to build the party truly into the conscience, honour and pride of the masses, "the party must be kept truly wholesome". To do so, we must take timely and severe sanctions against those party officials and members who have fallen into degradation, indulging in corruption, bribery, embezzlement, abuse of power, bullying the masses. Those are ulcers that may develop into gangrene in the party's body. They must be resolutely cut off.

In the course of the party's renewal, each party member must always constantly undertake all-round renewal, renewal of himself, his knowledge and method, his quality and ability, so as to remain close to and keep his ties with the masses, bring into full play the effective leadership and exemplary, vanguard role of a party member, "worthy of being the leader, the truly loyal servant of the people". Fourthly, following the path of President Ho Chi Minh, we must make every effort to learn from the shining example of his revolutionary virtues. Uncle Ho's revolutionary virtues are the crystallization of the fine tradition of the nation and of the communist ethics, a precious legacy that we must uphold and develop in order to reorganize the party and build the new man, the socialist man. That is complete loyalty to the country, complete devotion to the people, making every effort and sacrifice for the happiness of the people, and a way of life characterized by purity, simplicity, industry, thrift, integrity and uprightness, dedication to public interests and selflessness. We must severely condemn and resolutely fight against luxurious acts and way of life, bureaucratism, waste, formalism, show-off, self-serving displayed by some degraded and corrupt party officials and members. We must undertake a constant struggle against negative manifestations with appropriate emphasis and steps, especially against bribery and corruption, special previleges and rights; we must resolutely bring to trial major negative cases that have been detected and inform the public of the results. The struggle against negative phenomena within the party and the state machinery must be closely linked with the struggle against negative acts in society, especially with the struggle against crime, for the maintenance of political security and social order and safety. Each member and grassroots organization of the party must play the role of the leading nucleus, set a bright example in learning from the revolutionary virtues of president Ho Chi Minh, and take the lead in the struggle against negative acts in order to purify the ranks of the party and the state machinery and build a wholesome society. Only by doing so, can we actively help enhance the renewal process in our country.

Fifthly, following the path President Ho Chi Minh has chosen, we persevere in the motto of combining the strength of the nation with that of the era. Our party, built and tempered by President Ho Chi Minh, has since its inception upheld the banner of proletarian internationalism, laid down the task of solidarity with the proletariat of the world and with oppressed peoples, considering it a principle, one of the decisive factors for the success of our revolution. Each step forward in Vietnam's revolution has been a victory of Marxism-Leninism, of the militant solidarity of the three peoples of the Lao P.D.R. [People's Democratic Republic], Cambodia and Vietnam in the struggle against their common enemies, for national independence and socialism, of the solidarity and the vast effective and timely assistance of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and other fraternal socialist countries, and of the sympathy and support of the international communist and workers' movement and the movement for national independence, democracy and peace in the world. At the same time, we have also done our utmost to fulfill our international obligations towards the fraternal peoples of the Indochinese peninsula, towards the national liberation movement, and the international communist and workers' movement. Thanks to Uncle Ho's leadership and education, we are rightly proud of our pure and loyal internationalist sentiment. Manifestation of narrow nationalism are altogether alien to our party and people.

At present, several socialist countries are going through their most comprehensive and serious crisis ever. This crisis is adversely affecting the world revolutionary movement. Imperialist and reactionary forces have been making the most of the difficulties of the socialist countries to step up their interference and sabotage, and carry out peaceful subversion with the aim of wiping out the socialist countries.

Faced with that situation, we persevere in the consistent international policy of our party. We support the search for proper renovation and renewal in some socialist countries aimed at overcoming deformations of socialism, making socialism stronger, bringing into fuller play its superior nature.

For its part, our party will strengthen the close solidarity and multiform cooperation in the spirit of socialist internationalism with the Soviet Union, the Lao PDR, Cambodia and other socialist countries.

We support the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. We stand on the side of the forces of peace and progress to oppose nuclear war of extermination and local war, and to support the peoples struggling against wars of aggression and wars by proxy, for the defence of their national independence and sovereignty. Recent events in the world prompt us to sharpen our vigilance at the insidious counterrevolutionary schemes of warlike and reactionary forces.

One hundred years have elapsed since the birth of President Ho Chi Minh. During that period of time, the world revolution and the Vietnamese revolution have taken big strides forward that have profoundly changed the face of the world. The panoramic picture of our era has changed enormously. Imperialism has lost its global hegemony, and under its positive impact and influence, scores upon scores of nations have risen up to struggle and won the right to independence and to be masters of their own destiny, and have been exerting a positive impact on the evolution of world history.

Despite the current serious challenges, socialism is bound to overcome immediate difficulties and prevail. That is an irreversible trend in keeping with the law of evolution and development of mankind because the socialist ideal has taken roots deep in the hearts and minds of hundreds of millions of peoples as a superior social regime in history.

Mankind is forever grateful to those great men who have contributed to the progressive development of history. Our President Ho Chi Minh is among those great men who have left a profound imprint on the 20th century. His great thoughts on the right to equality between nations, the right to life, freedom for every human being, on the ideals of justice, democracy, fraternity, peace, and friendship for all nations, and on the fostering of humane relations between man and man, etc., are values of world significance, contributing to the cultural heritage of mankind.

Today, on this solemn occasion, with the profound pride of being the successors to the thought and glorious cause of President Ho Chi Minh, we pay him our tribute of boundless respect and gratitude and pledge to turn his lofty thoughts into reality on our beloved Vietnamese fatherland .

Long live peaceful, united, independent, democratic and prosperous Vietnam!
Long live the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam!
Great President Ho Chi Minh lives forever in our revolutionary cause!

I thank you for your attention.

Leaders Visit Mausoleum

BK2005104890 Hanoi VNA in English 0849 GMT 20 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 19—Vietnamese leaders this morning paid floral tributes to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum on his birth centenary (May 19).

They included Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee; Pham Van Dong, advisor to the party Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and president of the State Council; Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Also today delegations of the Hanoi Party and People's Committees, the Defence Ministry, the Ministry of Interior, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, Soviet specialists now working at the mausoleum and the Ho Chi Minh Museum, and mass organizations and tens of thousands of Hanoi people and children paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh.

Institute Unveils Statue

BK2005100890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] The Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute today, 19 May, held a ceremony to unveil Uncle Ho's statue at its site. Attending the ceremony were Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee; Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Pham The Duyet, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee; and representatives of branches, sectors, and mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi. Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh delivered a speech and cut the ribbons to unveil the statue which is 5.2 meters high. It was built with white cement by Duong Minh Phuoc, lecturer of the Hanoi Academy of Arts.

Despite numerous difficulties with time and expenses, the Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute finished the statue in time to mark Uncle Ho's birth centenary, thanks to the wholehearted assistance provided by the Ministry of Building and the Vietnam Sculptures Association.

Do Muoi Speaks at Museum

BK2005094090 Hanoi VNA in English 0820 GMT 20 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 19—The Ho Chi Minh museum was solemnly inaugurated here today which falls on the birth centenary of President Ho Chi Minh, a great son of the Vietnamese nation.

The ceremony was attended by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee [CPV CC]; Vo Chi Cong, Politburo member of the CPV CC and president of the State Council; other senior party and state officials; distinguished foreign guests who had come to Vietnam for celebrations of the late president's birth centenary; members of diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations in Hanoi; and representatives of mass organizations.

Do Muoi, Politburo member of the CPV CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and L.N. Zaykov, Politburo member and secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee cut the inaugural red ribbon.

In his opening speech, Chairman Do Muoi said:

"The Ho Chi Minh Museum is a place to preserve lastingly the valuable objects and relics related to President Ho Chi Minh.

"The Ho Chi Minh Museum, by means of display, exhibition and specialized libraries, serves [as] the centre for the research and education in the thought, morality and conduct of President Ho Chi Minh and at the same time provides through the documents and objects on display a lively illustration of his life and revolutionary cause.

"The Ho Chi Minh Museum stands as a token of the sentiments of the Soviet party and people for our Uncle Ho and as a fine durable symbol of the friendship, solidarity and allround cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union."

Chairman Do Muoi thanked the Soviet and Czechoslovak scientists, technicians and art workers who have made devoted contributions to the construction and decoration of the museum in a Vietnamese and modern style.

Nephews, Nieces Addressed

BK2005140490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] At the Presidential Palace in Hanoi on 19 May, more than 300 of Uncle Ho's good nephews and nieces of Hanoi Municipality and Thai Binh Province, representing more than 6.5 million of Uncle Ho's good nephews and nieces throughout the country, attended a ceremony to report on their achievements on the occasion of Uncle Ho's birth centenary. Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi attended the function.

Speaking cordially to these children, Chairman Do Muoi, on behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, commended them for their great achievements in satisfactorily implementing Uncle Ho's five teachings to children throughout the country. The chairman was very pleased to see achievements scored by Uncle Ho's good nephews and nieces.

Laos' Phoun Sipaseut Speaks

BK2005143190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers cum foreign minister, recently granted an interview to a Vientiane-based VNA correspondent on the occasion of Uncle Ho's birth centenary.

Comrade Phoun Sipaseut said: I was lucky to have the chance to meet with Uncle Ho many times. The most profound impression I got from him was his love and friendly gestures toward us and his close attention to the Lao people's revolution. Uncle Ho repeatedly urged us to strengthen unity—of our party, of cadres and combatants, of soldiers and people, of people of various nationalities, and of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. Uncle Ho's great concepts and brilliant virtue have illuminated all revolutionary actions in the struggle for national liberation in the past, in the efforts to build and defend the new regime, and in the current renovation undertaking in Laos. These are valuable experiences for the Lao revolution. The special Vietnamese-Lao solidarity, carefully forged by Uncle Ho, was a decisive factor determining success for the revolutionary cause in Laos and Vietnam.

Cuban Delegation Visits

BK2005103490 Hanoi VNA in English 0851 GMT 20 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 19—Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh received here this afternoon the Cuban party and government delegation led by Raul Valdes Vivo currently on a visit to Vietnam for celebrations of President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary.

The Cuban guest conveyed to Nguyen Van Linh the best regards from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. He expressed his joy at important achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in the process of renovation under the CPV's [Communist Party of Vietnam's] correct leadership.

For his part, Nguyen Van Linh expressed sincere gratitude to the Cuban party, government and people for their fine sentiment toward President Ho Chi Minh. He said he wished the Cuban people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Fidel Castro Ruz still greater successes in national construction and in the struggle to firmly defend the outpost of socialism in the western hemisphere.

Indian Guests Visit

BK1905052390 Hanoi VNA in English 1600 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 18—Vo Chi Cong, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and State Council president, received at the presidential palace here this morning the high-level Indian delegation led by Jyoti Basu, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of India and chief minister of the State of West Bengal.

The distinguished Indian guests have been in Vietnam for the celebrations of the late President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary. Chief Minister Jyoti Basu reaffirmed that the Indian people would always be a good friend of the Vietnamese people and expressed his belief that the traditional friendship and the multi-sided cooperation between India and Vietnam would be constantly consolidated and developed.

Centenary Marked Abroad

BK2005090690 Hanoi VNA in English 0731 GMT 20 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 20—A ceremony was held at the Ho Chi Minh Square in Moscow on May 18 to inaugurate the Ho Chi Minh Monument.

Among those present were, on the Vietnamese side, Dao Duy Tung, Politburo member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the visiting Vietnamese party and government delegation, and on the Soviet side, B. Pugo, alternate Politburo member and chairman of the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee.

Speaking on this occasion, B. Pugo reaffirmed that the Soviet people would forever remember the image of Ho Chi Minh, a splendid son of the Vietnamese nation, an outstanding activist in the international communists and workers' movement and a great friend of the Soviet people.

For his part, Dao Duy Tung expressed thanks to the Soviet party, government, and people for their noble sentiment toward President Ho Chi Minh and for the construction of the monument, a manifestation of the close friendship and allround cooperation between the two parties and peoples.

A solemn meeting was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, yesterday morning to mark the birth centenary of the late President Ho Chi Minh (May 19).

Speaking at the gathering, Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly and president of the United Front for Construction and Defense of the Fatherland, expressed profound gratitude of the entire Cambodian party, people, and Armed Forces toward the great President Ho Chi Minh, the founder of the Indochinese Communist Party, predecessor of the present PRPK. He said: "The Cambodian revolution is inseparable from the assistance of the Vietnamese government and fraternal people, splendid sons and daughters of President Ho Chi Minh's land, who have sacrificed their flesh and blood to help the Cambodian nation revive and develop. The Cambodians of all generations will forever remember the great services done to them by President Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese people."

He stressed that the militant solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam as well as between Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, built and fostered by President Ho Chi Minh and tempered through the struggle full of hardships and sacrifices, is "the decisive factor for the success and development of the revolution in each country and a source of strength for the peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos in their advance forward."

For the same purpose, a mass meeting was held in Kabul, Afghanistan, on May 16 by the Afghanistan UNESCO Committee, the Peace, Friendship, and Solidarity Organization of Afghanistan and the Afghanistan-Vietnam Friendship Association.

Speaking at the meeting, Muhammad Nada, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Afghanistan-Vietnam Friendship Association, spoke highly of President Ho Chi Minh's great role in the national liberation movement in Vietnam.

A 'Week of Vietnam' has been held in Mexico City to mark Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary.

During the week ending on May 19, exhibitions of Vietnamese fine art articles and seminars on Ho Chi Minh were held.

Chinese Minister Comments

BK2005092290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] According to XINHUA, the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing yesterday, 18 May, held a ceremony to commemorate President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary. Vietnamese ambassador to China Dang Nghiem Hoanh organized a film show to mark the occasion.

Those who attended the function were deputy chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Fang Yi and other Chinese high-ranking officials.

At the reception, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan said: President Ho Chi Minh is a great leader of the Vietnamese people and a comrade-in-arms of the

Chinese people. President Ho Chi Minh and the late Chairman Mao Tse-Tung had strengthened Chinese-Vietnamese friendship and won the love and respect of all Chinese people. On this occasion, I sincerely hope that with the mutual efforts of the two countries, the traditional friendship of the two peoples and the friendly neighboring relationship of the two nations can be resumed at an early date and be developed.

Australia

'Hostile' Intelligence Groups Step Up Activity

BK2105092090 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Australia's internal security organization, ASIO [Australian Security Intelligence Organization], says the lowering of world tensions in the past year has not reduced the activities of what it regards as hostile intelligence services.

In its annual report to Parliament, ASIO says political and economic reforms in some countries have actually led to an increase in the aggressiveness of such activities.

The report says there is growing evidence intelligence services have been (?playing) an important role in ensuring a success of the reforms by monitoring Western reactions to them.

Hawke 'Feeling Fine' After 'Routine' Surgery

BK1805104890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1042 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Sydney, May 18 (AFP)—Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke underwent prostate surgery Friday [18 May] and was reported to be doing well after the hour-long operation. The prime minister's office said the 60-year-old Mr. Hawke was "feeling fine" after the routine procedure to remove an obstruction to his bladder. "His doctor says the operation went very well," a brief statement said. "There was no sign of cancer."

Mr. Hawke checked into the St. Vincent's private hospital on Thursday and was expected to be there for about five days, followed by a week of convalescence.

Treasurer Paul Keating, who is also deputy prime minister, took over as head of the Labor government during Mr. Hawke's absence. The illness, plus a recent round of squabbling within Labor's top echelons, inevitably revived speculation on when Mr. Hawke might step down from the office he has held since 1983. Mr. Keating has made no secret of his ambitions to be prime minister. But both men have denied repeatedly that any change was in the works during Labor's fourth term in government.

Fiji

Rabuka on 'Groundwork' for Foreign Military Aid

BK2105052890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0513 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Suva, May 21 (AFP)—Fiji has laid the groundwork to receive military aid from China, South Korea and Malaysia, Armed Forces commander Major General Sitiveni Rabuka said in an interview published here Monday [21 May] after an Asian tour. "Assistance will be set up as soon as the Fiji Government makes the formal approach to the three countries," he told the DAILY POST newspaper.

Maj. Gen. Rabuka said that Fiji sought Asian help because Australia and New Zealand had refused to restore military aid cut off since he engineered two coups here in 1987. The Army strongman, back last week from a 25-day tour of Asia, also reiterated his pledge that there were no plans for a third military coup in this South Pacific island republic. He told the DAILY POST that suspension of military aid by Australia and New Zealand left a vacuum that Fiji was hoping to fill in China, South Korea and Malaysia.

The major general said his talks in Asia went well. "I saw everything I wanted to, particularly military training, and spoke to people I had gone to speak to," he said. "The tour was successful. But I've only done the groundwork."

He did not elaborate on details of possible aid to Fiji, which has been struggling out of diplomatic isolation since the coups aimed at ensuring the political supremacy of native Melanesians here.

Maj. Gen. Rabuka, who met the French high commissioner in New Caledonia on his way back home Wednesday, also said his 5,000-strong Army would continue to receive military assistance from France. The French have provided a helicopter and trucks and have offered to build a military maintenance unit in Suva.

The Fiji commander, who toppled the elected Indian-dominated government three years ago, said he was impressed with the well-defined policies to promote indigenous people in each of the Asian states he visited. "I am not saying that we emulate them, but we have to look at ways to solve our problems," Maj. Gen. Rabuka said. "What I've seen in those countries, is that they use their own resources for production, and if they can do it, why can't we?" "The beauty about these countries is that we have good diplomatic relations, and commercially they are prepared to train our people and increase trading if a shipping link with Fiji is established," Maj. Gen. Rabuka said.

The Army chief moved to allay fears of another putsch if the constitution drafted by the interim government here is not accepted by ethnic Indians, who make up nearly half of Fiji's 727,000 people. Tupeni Baba, the deposed education minister and a close relative of Maj. Gen. Rabuka, said last week he learned the Army planned a third coup if the constitution favoring indigenous Fijians were not adopted. But Maj. Gen Rabuka told THE DAILY POST: "We have put our trust and faith in our national leadership, and we hope that they will provide the last push towards the needs of the indigenous Fijians."

He dismissed the argument by opposition leader Adi Kuini Bavadra that the government's draft was racist and discriminated against the ethnic Indian population.

"But which constitution is not?" He said. "Can they have an African queen ruling the United Kingdom?"

French Polynesia

Mitterrand Says Nuclear Test To Continue

BK1905001890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1802 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Papeete, French Polynesia, May 18 (AFP)—France is determined to go on testing nuclear weapons in its South Pacific possessions, President Francois Mitterrand said Thursday [17 May], but it wants to work more closely with neighbouring countries to protect the environment.

Mr. Mitterrand was speaking at a news conference after chairing the second meeting of the South Pacific Council, a body set up in 1985 to give greater autonomy to French overseas territories in the region. France, he said, would give more authority to political leaders in French Polynesia, New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna, with the aim of promoting "closer cooperation" with other Pacific countries. Other members of the French Government attending were Prime Minister Michel Rocard and the ministers of defence, environment, interior, tourism, overseas territories and education and the junior foreign minister.

Mr. Mitterrand, making his first visit to French Polynesia since he became president in 1981, said France would continue testing nuclear weapons until the superpowers make greater progress towards disarmament. "It is well known that France is a peace-loving country and that it will not be the last to disarm once a greater feeling of peace reigns over the world," he said. "But we are not quite there yet. Much ground has been covered in three or four years and there is a readiness to go further. In the meantime, the Pacific experimentation centre (PEC, the test site on Mururoa Atoll) will pursue its task." He said that there was "no comparison" between the extent of French testing and that of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Asked why France systematically refused to confirm reports from New Zealand's Rarotonga Observatory whenever an explosion occurred at Mururoa, he replied: "You get your news from New Zealand. I do not. If you wish, I shall communicate my science to you. There will not be the slightest problem in publishing that."

He said that he was satisfied with the results of "Operation Transparency" launched in October by the PEC, which plans to open its doors to 300 environmental scientists this year. This, he said, "will end up convincing" people who want the nuclear tests stopped on environmental grounds.

Mr. Mitterrand told his news conference that he was sure that the nuclear tests at Mururoa posed no threat to human health, but if they ever did, "we shall make as much information available as possible."

In a communique, the South Pacific Council said that it had decided to develop scientific training and research with other Pacific nations, and to work more closely with them to protect the environment. The French University of the Pacific will accept foreign students to its faculties in Noumea and Papeete, and will introduce new courses "designed to meet the specific needs of the South Pacific." A "permanent observer" would be appointed to "cooperate on a continuous basis with foreign organisations" on the environment, the communique said. France will adhere to the Noumea Convention on protecting natural resources and to the Wellington Convention to ban drift-net fishing which the head of government in French Polynesia, Alexandre Leontieff, signed for France in April.

Stocks of emergency supplies will be built up in French territories to enable relief workers to respond quickly to appeals from other countries in the event of tropical storms and other natural disasters.

New Zealand

Defense Minister on Security Ties With Australia

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[Text] New Zealand's defense minister, Mr. Peter Tapsell, says the government is concerned that there are countries in the Asia-Pacific region with substantial offensive military capability. Addressing a conference in Rotorua, Mr. Tapsell said, the western Pacific rim was by no means an area of political stability as there is a continuing buildup of both armies and weaponry.

He said it was inevitable that the United States would withdraw from the western Pacific rim and adopt a mid-Pacific posture, removing a major stabilizing force in the region. Mr. Tapsell said in these circumstances it was clear that the security of Australia and New Zealand was inextricably bound together. The defense minister said although most New Zealanders rejected the concept of passive unarmed neutrality, his countrymen had to get used to the idea that the security relationship with Australia was not cheap.

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